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Part One
Pages 1-8

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EXIT POLICE JUSTICES

New City Magistrates Assume Control of the Courts To-day.

THE PLANS OF THE NEW REGIME

Bad Outlook for a Class of Lawyers, "Touts," Runners, and That Ilk.

LAST ACTS OF OLD JUSTICES IN COURT

Ryan Makes a Bitter Speech, Voorhis Is Facetious, and Most of the Others Display Leniency.

The old Police Justice system was rung out and the new system of City Magistrates was rung in when yesterday passed into to-day.

The fifteen Police Justices who were appointed under the Havemeyer system are replaced by five Justices of the Court of Special Sessions and nine City Magistrates. Two of the Justices, Joseph M. Deuel and Charles E. Simms, Jr., were appointed Magistrates by Mayor Strong.

Their colleagues, who are private citizens to-day, were William H. Burke, Patrick Divver, Thomas L. Feitner, Thomas F. Grady, Edward Hagan, Joseph Koch, Bernard F. Martin, Clarence W. Meade, Daniel F. McMahon, John J. Ryan, Charles N. Taintor, John R. Voorhis, and Charles Welde.

The other City Magistrates besides Messrs. Deuel and Simms are Leroy B. Crane, R. C. Cornell, Henry A. Brann, Charles A. Flammer, Herman C. Kudlich, John O. Mott, and Thomas F. Wentworth.

The Justices of the Court of Special Sessions are W. C. Holbrook, E. A. Jacob, W. Travers Jerome, John Hayes, and E. B. Hinsdale.

The assignments to the various police courts and the personnel of clerks, &c., had not been fully decided on on Saturday, but appointments were made yesterday, and final arrangements were made, so that the following schedule is correct:

FIRST DISTRICT POLICE COURT, (THE TOMBS.)

Presiding Magistrate—Joseph M. Deuel.
Clerk—Benjamin F. Frey.
Assistant Clerks—W. H. Steinkamp, Eugene H. Healey, James E. Doran.
Stenographer—James Nugent.
Interpreter—Frederick Weil.
Police Sergeant James J. Langan in charge of the court squad.

SECOND DISTRICT POLICE COURT, (JEFFERSON MARKET.)

Presiding Magistrate—Charles A. Flammer.
Clerk—Henry Sedley.
Assistant Clerks—Charles Anthus, Edward J. Bird, Thomas A. Church.
Stenographer—W. L. Ormsby, Jr.
Interpreter—Arthur Erdofy.
Police Sergeant Watson Vreedenburgh in charge of the court squad.

THIRD DISTRICT POLICE COURT, (ESSEX MARKET.)

Presiding Magistrate—Charles E. Simms, Jr.
Clerk—L. F. Thoma.
Assistant Clerks—David E. Crocheron, Washington A. Coster, Harry Merz.
Stenographer—Michael J. Treacey.
Interpreter—Gustave Saint Albe.
Police Sergeant Andrew J. Thomas in charge of the court squad.

FOURTH DISTRICT POLICE COURT, (YORKVILLE.)

Presiding Magistrate—John O. Mott.
Clerk—John S. Tebbetts.
Assistant Clerks—John Gorigan, William G. Davis, Samuel Williamson.
Stenographer—Edmund T. Davis.
Interpreter—Maurice Schwartz.
Police Sergeant James K. Fuller in charge of the court squad.

FIFTH DISTRICT POLICE COURT, (HARLEM.)

Presiding Magistrate—Leroy B. Crane.
Clerk—Philip Hoch.
Assistant Clerks—Charles A. Adams, Nathan Klein, James G. Dyer.
Stenographer—J. H. Andrews.
Interpreter—Herman Rosenthal.
Police Sergeant De Los Reynolds in charge of the civil squad.

SIXTH DISTRICT POLICE COURT, (MORRISANIA.)

Presiding Magistrate—R. C. Cornell.
Clerk—James McCabe.
Attendant (assistant clerks not appointed)—Simon Klapper.
Stenographer and interpreter not appointed, and such services will be had from the Harlem Police Court.
Roundsman Ernest Schroth in charge of the court squad.

Of the clerks McCabe was under the outgoing régime, as were Assistant Clerks Steinkamp, Nugent, Anthus, Crocheron, and Gavigan. Stenographers Ormsby, Nugent, and Treacy were under the old board, as were Interpreters Erdofy and Saint Albe. Assistant Clerk Church is a very bright colored man, a college graduate, and a member of the bar.

No one was found yesterday who anticipated or threatened any unseemly trouble when the new Magistrates assumed their positions to-day.

In fact, it was predicted that the proprieties would be observed as they were in November, 1873, when the Havemeyer magistrates ousted a number of men of the Divver-Koch-Grady type. It is singular that one of the outs then was Edward Hogan, who is again relegated to private life to-day.

The New-York Times of Nov. 5, 1873, relates that the day before Justice Morgan, one of the new Justices, went to the Tombs, Hogan awaited him, and the new Magistrate made this demand:

"In accordance with the act of the Legislature the new Board of Police Justices met this morning and organized, and have made the assignments to the various Police Courts. Myself and Judge Bixby have been assigned to take charge of this court. I request that possession of the court be given to me."

Hogan had prepared this, anticipatory of such a demand:

"I decline voluntarily to surrender my office. I make no factious opposition to your intrusion into the office, but I request you to produce the formal evidence of your right to take possession in order to relieve me from the imputation of acquiescing in your claim."

Justice Morgan then showed, through Sergt. Quinn of the court squad, an order from Superintendent Matsell and Inspector Dilks, directing that the police recognize the new Justices, whereupon Hogan "came down" with:

"Then I cheerfully and respectfully obey."

This will be the case to-day. Some of the Magistrates will, no doubt, protect their legal rights formally, but none will imitate Judge Coulter, and insist on sitting, as the court squads are well equipped with policemen who will fully obey Acting Chief Conlin's order, and the various prison keepers will recognize only the new Justices and Magistrates as to the discharges and commitments.

"There is no probability of interference with us," said Magistrate Flammer last evening. "I look for verbal protests of a technical character to maintain legal status, that is all. It is 1873 repeated. I went as a Havemeyer magistrate to the Essex Market Police Court to take with another new magistrate, the places of Justices Shandley and Scott.

"Then, as now, the police and the officials of the Department of Charities and Correc-

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HARD WORK TO MAKE AN ARREST

John Kelly Was Violating the Excise Law—Placed Under Arrest by Policeman Kidney After a Free Fight.

The only saloon open last night on Avenue A is at 241. It is kept by John Kelly. In attempting to arrest Kelly Policeman Kidney of the East Twenty-second Street Station was roughly handled by a mob of twenty-two men, and would have been seriously injured but for his brother policeman, Frank Dunne.

Dunne and Kidney, in citizens' clothes, had watched the place for an hour. Kidney had tried four times to enter the place, but each time had been repulsed. In a crowd of five men who were passing the watcher at the door, Dunne tried to effect an entrance. The watcher stopped him. A squabble ensued, which attracted a crowd of several hundred persons, every one of whom knew that an attempt was being made to close the only open saloon in the avenue. Dunne at length saw fit to retreat, as he saw Kidney among a group of seven men, whom the watcher seemed to know. Kidney's fifth trial succeeded. As the door closed behind the men Dunne withdrew a little way off to await developments.

When Kidney got inside he found twenty-two men there. The policeman immediately told Kelly, who was behind the bar, that he was under arrest. The watcher, who had been looking at Kidney, left his post, ran inside, and seized him by the throat. There was a fight, in which Kidney seemed to be coming off a little the better when two others interfered to assist the watcher. Dunne went to Kidney's assistance. After a hard fight Kelly was arrested and taken to the station house.

In the scuffle Kidney lost a small diamond pin which he wore in his scarf. His collar and scarf were torn off his neck, and his coat torn in the fray. The street outside was black with people during the fracas. Sympathy was with the officers, who received lots of praise from the crowd, which was delighted with the way they had effected the arrest.

DEATH COMES TO JAMES M. FERRIS

Never Conscious After the Attempt of His Son to Force Him to Drink from a Bottle of Liquor.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 30.—James M. Ferris, seventy-six years old, whose son Thomas attempted to force him to drink from a bottle of liquor while upon his bed in a critical condition, died this evening, never having regained consciousness since the shock caused by his boy's actions.

Mr. Ferris was born in Brooklyn, and had lived in White Plains for over fifty years. He invested largely in real estate, and at one time owned more than half the area of the village. This in years netted him a considerable fortune.

One of his sons, Elisha P. Ferris, now dead, was a prominent member of the Westchester County bar. He was President of the village, a member of the Board of Education, and a Supervisor.

The other son, Thomas, is now confined in the county jail at White Plains, awaiting the finding of a lunacy commission.

Mr. Ferris's aged wife survives him. He leaves an estate valued at $350,000. He never enjoyed his wealth, being so economical in his living as to cause comment.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH AT PEEKSKILL

Instruction Begun Amid Heavy Showers—Last Week's Work Considered.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 30.—The weather seems to be against the Forty-seventh Regiment for some reason. Besides yesterday's storm they were treated to an even worse one this morning. It was a very severe storm, but it spent its force before the morning was over.

In the absence of Chaplain James H. Darlington, the Rev. W. J. Pattison of Peekskill preached to the troops in the Young Men's Christian Association tent. His theme was "Labor and Reward." He had an attentive congregation in the Brooklyn boys and their comrades from up the State. Adjt. Gen. McAlpin was also present at the services.

Nearly all the afternoon has been devoted to a careful going over of the week's work. With that end in view Major Horatio P. Stackpole, Post Adjutant, lectured to the commissioned officers on the bluff near the battery quarters, while Capt. N. B. Thurston introduced the non-commissioned officers and certain companies that will perform guard duty into the intricacies of guard mounting and sentinel duties.

At the conclusion of these two lectures Col. G. James Greene, Assistant Inspector General, took the non-commissioned officers for an hour's instruction in extended order.

The officer of the day is Capt. Francis B. Warring, of the Poughkeepsie Company; officers of the guard—First Lieut. Henry H. Hemmings and Second Lieut. George C. Butcher.

AN ORANGEMEN'S FIGHT EXPECTED

Hibernians and the A. P. A. to Parade in Tacoma on the Fourth.

TACOMA, Washington, June 30.—Indications point to an old-fashioned Orangemen's fight on the Fourth of July. The celebration Committee has been arranging for the biggest celebration in the Northwest, including a procession two miles long. Hibernian and other Irish societies are taking a deep interest, having contributed money and written communications saying they would display no flags save the Stars and Stripes.

The A. P. A. refuses to march with the Hibernians, and have decided to parade and celebrate all by themselves. While the big parade will be in the afternoon, the A. P. A. parade takes place in the morning. They promise to turn out 4,000 men.

The Hibernians and citizens who were getting up the general celebration are indignant. The feeling is running high.

An Imitator of Mr. Roosevelt.

George D. Nichols was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday by a policeman of the Leonard Street Station, who said he found Nichols intoxicated at midnight Saturday at West and North Moore Streets.

Nichols, he said, protested that he was looking for delinquent policemen à la Commissioner Roosevelt. Nichols also said he belonged to the Union League Club.

He refused to give his address in court, and had no excuse to make. He paid a fine of $3.

Defrauded the Turners.

PATERSON, N. J., June 30.—In settling up the accounts of the late Turnfest it has been discovered that the waiters employed have, by a system of juggling the checks used over the bars, defrauded the Turners out of $3,000 or more. The members think there was collusion between a few bartenders and some of the waiters, and that the plan was worked mainly through the smaller beer stands about Clifton Park. As the fraud was not discovered while it was being perpetrated, there does not seem to be any way of fixing the guilt.

Ex-Congressman Parrett Dead.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 30.—Ex-Congressman William F. Parrett fell down stairs at his residence this morning at 1 o'clock, and died at 6 A. M. He was seventy years of age. He succeeded Gen. Hovey in Congress, and served two terms, from 1888 to 1892. He leaves two daughters. He was a leading lawyer of Evansville.

Work Resumed, Wages Raised.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., June 30.—Work will be resumed at the Ironton Iron Works to-morrow with an advanced schedule of wages. The works have been shut down for three or four weeks.

DEFENDER DID NOT BUDGE

All Efforts to Float the Big Yacht Proved of No Avail.

PONTOONS OR LIGHTERS NEEDED

The Boat Is Not Likely to be Injured, but the Delay in Fitting Her Out Disappointing.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 30.—It is the irony of fate for the Herreshoffs that after guarding the Defender with the most scrupulous care while building, fortune should play them false in the launching and leave the boat with her entire hull out of water for every one to see who cares to take the trouble of a boating excursion in the harbor and a row around her. For the Defender is still fast on the ways where she stuck in the unsuccessful launching of Saturday, and has resisted a determined effort to get her afloat made at high tide this afternoon.

When and how she will be got off is problematical. The big and powerful wrecking tug Right Arm has had a pull at her and has failed, snapping several big hawsers and cables like packthread. It is said that she will make another attempt, but the older heads who have looked over the situation think that floating by means of pontoons or lighters will be the only way.

Fortunately for every one interested in the Defender, she still lies safely in the launching cradle and has received no injury. It is more than probable that when finally got afloat it will be without injury. The floating by lighters is simply a question of time, money, and power. But is is the delay which counts, with the racing season so close at hand.

Many people have thought that injury to her keel had been done, but with the Herreshoff launching cradle this is impossible, unless by an actual breaking up of the cradle. The Defender's cradle is still intact, so that possibilities of injury, save by a sufficient settling of the ways to topple the boat over on her side, are very small.

In the ordinary launching cradle the boat is supported on her bilges, while the keel is free, save for the chains which pass beneath it to hold the two parts of the cradle. In the Herreshoff cradle heavy timbers cross the ways beneath the keel, so that the boat's weight comes entirely on the keel instead of on the bilges. Timbers run from the cross timbers to the bilge, but they simply steady the boat, and do not carry her weight. As to the cause of the stopping of the boat and her refusal to budge, the commonly accepted theory now is that the new ways settled sufficiently to allow the bolts to protrude above the upper surface, and that these bolts so cut into the shoes of the cradle as to slow up the boat, and finally stop and hold her fast. The theory holds good in the absence of a better one.

In the meantime the Defender is in plain view. All day long she was the centre of interest in the town, and she has been snapshotted and aimed at with cameras from every point of view.

The Right Arm arrived late last evening from New-Bedford in response to an urgent telegraphic summons, but the fog was so thick that no attempt at pulling the Defender off was made on the night tide. The fog was still on hand this morning, but the sun came out brightly, while a westerly breeze made sailing in the harbor a pleasure and rowing the next best sport.

Preparations for work were at once begun by the tug. Two heavy anchors were dropped well out in the harbor. Bent to them were two heavy chain cables, which were payed out as the tug backed in toward the Defender, until she was only fifty yards away. Turns were then taken around the tug's powerful steam windlass, and hawsers sent astern to the Defender's cradle. Divers made a secure attachment, and then Capt. Davis of the tug announced himself as ready to go ahead. But Nat Herreshoff preferred to wait until high tide. So high tide it was before anything more was done. This gave time for a big fleet of yachts to gather, so that at 2 o'clock the scene was almost as lively a one as that of the launching.

The Colonia came up the harbor with Mr. and Mrs. Iselin on board, and, with several of their guests, they were set ashore in the naphtha launch, and from the north pier watched the attempt to float the Defender.

When Nat Herreshoff finally decided that the tide was right for a pull the signal was given and the Right Arm went ahead full speed, and at the same time put a powerful strain on the cables ahead by means of the steam windlass. The hawsers astern surged up from the water and became like rigid bars of iron, while ahead the cables could also be seen stretched as taut as fiddle strings. The strain was tremendous and something had to give. But it was not the Defender. She was as firmly fixed as the foundation of the shops, and it was the starboard cable which snapped. A second pull was taken, but the remaining anchor dragged, and so all pull by the windlass was lost. Then it was determined to try what a sudden jerk would do. The Right Arm backed up close to the Defender and started away at full speed with somewhat longer hawsers. Her powerful screw churned the water bravely, but the Defender still refused to budge, and it was the tug which sprung to the pull. An attempt was thrice repeated with no better success. On the fourth trial one of the hawsers parted, and so further effort was given up.

Pontoons seemed to be the only thing, and Mr. Iselin so expressed himself. He is taking the matter very philosophically, but is deeply disappointed over the turn things have taken. There are others who do not share his disappointmnet, at least so far as the Herreshoffs are concerned, for, even in their own town the concern has enemies who are only too glad to rejoice over any discomfiture. The general feeling is, however, of deep regret for Mr. Iselin's sake and for the sake of successful cup defense, for every day's delay now counts heavily in the necessary "tuning up" after spars are stripped, sails bent, and the boat in sailing trim.

The Cruiser Olympia First-Class.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—The cruiser Olympia, on a trial trip, has demonstrated beyond all question that she is one of the worthiest of her class in the fleet of white fighters comprising the United States Navy. An official trial was called for by the Government, as is always the case with new vessels entering the navy. It was to be a trial—and was, for that matter—conducted exclusively by Government officials, and was to comprise a thorough test of everything pointing to the workings of a modern war cruiser, from the firing of immense bow chasers down to cutting pigeon wings within a limited space in mid ocean.

A Big Suit for Mining Property.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 30.—Leslie E. Popejoy, through his attorneys, has brought suit against W. S. Stratton, the millionaire mine owner of Cripple Creek, for a half interest in his Washington and Independence and other mines, which are alleged to be worth the sum of $3,000,000. He claims to have furnished Stratton the money with which to prosecute his search for wealth, and states that Stratton is a mining engineer and knew the value of the mine which he alleges he sold out to Stratton for a small sum in July, 1891.

Notice of the pendency of the suit puts a lien on fifty mines in Cripple Creek.

The Clairvoyant Deceived Him.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 30.—George P. Fuller of Kalamazoo, Mich., has asked the United States Circuit Court to release him from a contract involving $47,550, with which he purchased land in Barton County, Mo., in 1892. The land was owned by Augustus De Lissa. Fuller consulted a clairvoyant, who pretended to find that the land in question was rich in deposits of gold and other valuable minerals. It proved to be nearly valueless. Fuller now claims that De Lissa and the clairvoyant conspired to defraud him.

MR. HILL AND MR. PLATT MEET

At Manhattan Beach Each Talks of Victory for His Party—A Gathering of Politicians.

Senator David B. Hill and ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt met, shook hands, discussed political topics in an off-hand, good-natured tone, and extended to each other the compliments of the season yesterday.

The meeting was in the corridor of the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach. Mr. Platt is spending the Summer at that hotel. Senator Hill came up from Normandie-by-the-Sea for the day, and returned in the evening. The meeting of the two was purely by accident. With serious looks some of their friends hastened to say there was "no significance" in it.

There were other politicians about the corridor with whom Senator Hill had more extended conversation than he did with Mr. Platt. Among them were ex-Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan, ex-Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn, Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, ex-Controller Theodore Myers, and Carl Loefler, who accompanied Senator Hill from Normandie-by-the-Sea.

The meeting of Senator Hill and Mr. Platt occurred just after dinner. After shaking hands Senator Hill said something as to the political situation, at which Mr. Platt smiled and remarked that, in spite of the little difficulties now on in the Republican Party of New-York State, everything would be brought about all right before the next elections, and the Republicans would carry the State.

Then Senator Hill allowed an amused look to come over his face, at such an idea from Mr. Platt, and he replied that the victory for the Democratic Party at the next election would be the greatest in the history of the country.

Presently Mr. Platt said he had some business in New-York City which would require his attention early to-day, and then took a Long Island City train.

Senator Hill went to the veranda and sat among a group of politicians. At length Senator Sullivan began a discussion of the excise law.

He said the law would be amended next year for the benefit of the masses, so that there would be a different condition of affairs on Sunday from the present, when the law is so strictly enforced by the Mayor and Police Commissioners. This amendment, Senator Sullivan said, would be pushed if he had anything to say about it. "And you can bet that I will have a great deal to say on that question," he said.

Senator Hill and Mr. Loeffler left at 8 o'clock for Normandie-by-the-Sea. The Senator's visit to Manhattan Beach at a time when so many other Democrats were there was said to be simply for the outing, and had nothing to do with anything political.

GOV. ALTGELD HAS THE EVIDENCE

It Is Said that He Is Preparing to Prosecute Five Illinois Legislators on Charges of Bribery.

CHICAGO, June 30.—It is reported here that the startling statement was made yesterday by a prominent local Democratic politician that Gov. Altgeld is in possession of evidence which, if properly presented in court, will convict at least five members of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly of bribery, and land them in the penitentiary. The man who made this statement declined to permit his name to be used, but he is known to be in Gov. Altgeld's confidence. He added that Gov. Altgeld's mission to Chicago Friday was to confer with leading Chicago attorneys as to the best method of presenting in court the charges of bribery, which implicate two Senators and three members of the lower house.

The names of the guilty legislators could not be learned, but it is said the Governor has ample proof of their criminality, and has definitely made up his mind to prosecute them. It is asserted that the proof in the Governor's hands relates to transactions which were carried on partly in this city and partly at the capital.

It is charged that the guilty legislators accepted bribes in consideration of their support of House Bill 501, which was known as the Lowenthal Gas Frontage bill. Another charge, which lies against a member of the House exclusively, is that he accepted a bribe of $4,000 from a commission firm in this city, the consideration being that he would use his influence against the new game law. Other similar charges implicating five members are made, and it is said there is evidence to back them up. It is not doubted that the Governor, within the next few days, intends to institute criminal proceedings.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 29.—When the Governor was asked to-night regarding the report that he intended to make charges of bribery against certain members of the last Legislature, he replied: "I must positively decline to discuss the subject." He appeared interested in the gossip that the story had started, and smiled when shown a message from Chicago stating that he was preparing to prosecute legislators against whom he had collected evidence, but he made no comment.

SUICIDE IN A RICHMOND CHURCH

The Congregation Startled by the Sound of the Pistol Shot.

RICHMOND, Va., June 30.—While the last hymn of the service, "Awake, My Soul, Stretch Every Nerve," was being sung at the Second Presbyterian Church this morning a report that sounded like a pistol shot was heard, as if coming from the rear of the building.

Two of the church officers went out, and in the infant class room found Miss Minnie Wilkinson, about thirty-five years old, stretched dead upon the floor. She had shot herself through the heart with a pistol.

Miss Wilkinson was an earnest worker in the church, and was esteemed greatly by the congregation. She recently had been suffering from melancholy, and had told friends she did not wish to live.

Nurse and Baby Missing.

An alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters yesterday for Mary Goldberg and the eighteen-months-old child of Jacob Kassel, who lives and keeps a candy store at 2,233 Second Avenue.

The Goldberg girl had been in Kassel's employ as a servant and nurse since last Thursday. She took the baby out on the street Saturday afternoon, as she had often done.

Kassel and his wife thought nothing of the absence of the girl and the child until they had been away several hours. Then Kassel went out and made inquiries. He learned that the girl had been seen with the baby in its carriage, but it was impossible to find out in what direction they had disappeared.

May Fight the Manufacturers.

Delegate Herman Robinson of the Brotherhood of Tailors yesterday told the Central Labor Union that his union would probably have a fight with the clothing manufacturers and contractors. There were 10,000 men, and as many women and girls, in the clothing trade, he said, and they wanted a reduction of working time to ten hours, and also an advance of wages. They further wanted the tenement-house sweating system abolished.

The contractors, continued Robinson, were evidently preparing to fight the men, as they had held a meeting some time ago to take steps to resist the demands of the men. The union, however, would not begin the fight until fair notice is given to the employers.

Gen. Green Clay Smith's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Gen. Green Clay Smith will be buried to-morrow in Arlington Cemetery. The funeral will be in charge of the Masonic Order, of which he was a member. The active pall-bearers will be members of the Union Veteran Legion No. 111, of which Gen. Smith was Past Commander; Union Veteran Union and the Washington Centennial Lodge of Masons. The Grand Army of the Republic posts have been requested by Commander Anderson to attend in a body.

A BRITISH VESSEL SEIZED

Captured by the Revenue Cutter McLane Off Florida.

A NUMBER OF CUBANS WERE ON BOARD

But the Schooner Had No Passenger List, and Is Believed to Have Been Chartered for an Expedition.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 30.—The United States revenue cutter McLane, Capt. A. D. Littlefield, seized the British schooner Attic of Nassau, Arteaga, Master, this morning. The schooner has a number of Cubans on board, and her destination, the Captain claims, is Tampa. The vessel has neither crew nor passenger list, nor bill of health.

It is believed by many here that this vessel has been chartered to convey an expedition from Tampa or vicinity to Cuba. The Federal authorities here are aware that an expedition was to be dispatched soon, and a number from Key West would compose the expedition. The schooner will be held for investigation.

The Captain would say nothing for publication until he had seen his Consul.

SPANISH DEFEAT REPORTED IN CUBA

Col. Borero, One of the Cuban Leaders, Killed by His Own Men.

TAMPA, Fla., June 30.—The Mascotte brought a heavy passenger list from Key West this afternoon, among whom were a number of cigarmakers for new factories in this State. The list from Havana was light, but among them was a gentleman who is well informed on Cuban affairs. He states that Maximo Gomez surprised a garrison of 1,500 Spanish at Alta Garcia, and had a severe battle with them. He cut their ranks all to pieces, and routed the enemy with heavy loss. After he had taken the town he burned it.

Col. Borero, one of the Cuban leaders, was killed by his own men, but, it is said by some, accidentally. By others it is believed some of the Spanish soldiers who have deserted their flag and gone over to the Cubans are responsible for his death. It is asserted that the Cubans distrust, and rightfully, these Spanish recruits. Marti was murdered by supposed friends, who had come to the assistance of the Cubans, but in fact had only come to bribe Oliva to lead the patriotic hero into the deathtrap of the Spaniards.

Gomez is marching on Havana with 3,000 men, and asserts that within a short time he will water his horses in Rio del Almendares and command the port with Cuban forces. Campos has made a demand for 14,000 more troops, and now asserts that before the rebellion can be quelled thousands of heads will have to be cut off. These passengers assert positively that the insurrection is spreading. The Spaniards thought that the rebellion was crushed when Marti was slain. If such an idea had ever occurred to Campos, it is now dispelled, and the Spanish Government is greatly alarmed over the situation.

Dupuy de Lome, Spanish Minister at Washington, discredits the dispatches sent from Tampa and Key West. Very likely they do not have their origin with Spanish authority, but the information was direct from the field of battle, from Cuban sources in many instances, and represents to some degree the Cuban side of the question. If Mr. de Lome will come to this city, he will learn the reason why, after announcing with a flourish of trumpets that the insurrection was of little importance, and that it was crushed out when Marti was murdered, Martinez Campos made a demand for 40,000 more men and equipment to help suppress the same rebellion he had reported as already crushed out.

IS GEN. MACEO A PRISONER?

Spain Preparing to Make a Grand Campaign in Cuba After the Rains.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—It is now three days since the report of the capture of the insurgent General, Maceo, was first made public, and no one in Washington, not even the Spanish Minister, is able to confirm the story. It is looked upon in diplomatic quarters as erroneous. Minister de Lôme himself said that had there been any truth in the report he would have been advised of it before this.

The report of the capture of this insurgent General followed closely upon the heels of the announcement that the Spanish Cortes contemplated the issuance of a budget of considerable proportions for the prosecution of the war with Cuba. The rumored capture of Maceo tended to "boom" the proposed financial scheme.

Latest advices from Spain indicate that the home Government intends dealing with the insurrection in Cuba with an iron hand as soon as the rainy season is at an end. That will be early in September. Just now the conditions prevent active military operations. All the rivulets are now swollen streams that cannot be forded. It is impossible to chase those in retreat, or give battle to those who stand their ground, and no effort will be made to attack the insurgents seriously until the weather changes.

Arrangements are being made for a perfect patrol of the island and for the capture of any filibustering expedition that may attempt to land. With the limited number of vessels now at the disposal of Gen. Campos, it has been impossible for him to keep up an effective patrol. His present force is small, although a number of his ships are gunboats of light draught, that enables them to run in and out of the arms of the sea and the rivers where unwelcome craft seek a landing. This is the arm of his service that is to be materially strengthened. The navy now on duty in Cuban waters consists of the second-class cruiser Reina Mercedes; the Barcaiztegui, 1,800 tons; the Jorge Juan, 1,800 tons; the Infanta Isabella, 1,200 tons; the Conde Venadito, 1,200 tons; the Nueva Espana and the Filipinas, between 600 and 700 tons; the Galicia, the Yanez Pinson, the Martin Pinson, the Magallanes, and the Concha, each 500 tons, and the Alcedo, of 300 tons.

There will soon be started to Cuba the second-class cruiser Isabel II. and the gunboat Marques de Molins. Six small gunboats, built at Cadiz, will be ready to send to the island by the end of July. A commission composed of Admiral Cervera and Capts. Forello and Villamil has been appointed to purchase eighteen gunboats, and these will be secured in England at a cost of $1,200,000.

The 500,000,000 pesetas, equivalent in American money to $120,000,000, voted by the Cortes as an emergency fund for the suppression of the insurrection in Cuba, is at the command of the Government, and 25,000 men are ready to embark as soon as Gen. Campos gives the word. It is confidently expected, therefore, that as soon as the rainy season ends the combined land and sea forces will be pushed forward, and some decisive engagements with the insurgents may result.

Mrs. Mary Lease on a Bicycle.

WICHITA, Kan., June 30.—Something of a sensation was caused in this city yesterday by Mrs. Mary Lease appearing on a bicycle elaborately dressed in a Syrian costume, including large trousers, buckled. In an interview she said she abominated bloomers, and thought the Syrian costume the proper thing. Bicycle riding, she says, is the next thing to having wings.

A SINGULAR CASE OF ABDUCTION

After the Chloroforming of a Family a Child Is Taken from Its Bed and Left in a Cemetery.

CHATHAM, N. Y., June 30.—The three-year-old daughter of Mrs. George Taafe, a widow, was abducted from her bed soon after midnight last night by an unknown person who had gained entrance to the bedroom, which was on the second floor, by means of a ladder which had been placed outside a window.

Mrs. Taafe, her two children, and a niece, all occupying the same bed, were all chloroformed, and the abducted child was taken from her mother's arms. The abductor subsequently abandoned the child in her night clothes in a neighboring cemetery, where she was found at about 1 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. Taafe did not discover the child's absence until a messenger brought the news.

No motive for the deed is known.

QUARANTINE FOR CUBAN SHIPS

National Officials and Dr. Doty Discuss Measures for Keeping Yellow Fever Out of This Country.

A conference of Health officials was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Friday last to consult in relation to the quarantine measures for vessels and passengers arriving from Cuban ports during the ensuing season. There was present at the conference Dr. Walter Wyman, Supervising Surgeon General of the United States Marine Hospital Service; Dr. Preston H. Baillache, surgeon in charge of the United States Marine Hospital, located at Stapleton; Dr. D. M. Burgess, United States Medical Inspector at Havana, Cuba, and Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New-York. The methods and measures inaugurated by the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, according to the National Quarantine act of February, 1893, were discussed, and all the regulations formulated under the power invested by that act were adopted for the ensuing season. Dr. Doty said that in the future unacclimated passengers will be detained until the time of the incubation period of yellow fever has elapsed instead of detaining the steamers and their crews for that period, as heretofore. The national health officials cordially adopted Dr. Doty's views in regard to this matter, and promised to have the rule adopted by the Treasury Department in order to give it the force of law and make it applicable to all ports on the Gulf and Atlantic seaboard.

THE WEST POINT FLAGPOLE GONE

Struck by a Lightning Bolt Yesterday Morning and Splintered into Thousands of Pieces.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 30.—A thunder and rain storm of unusual violence swept through the highlands to-day. The weather had been threatening from yesterday noon, and during the night heavy rains fell.

At 8:30 o'clock this morning the cadets who attend services in the little Catholic church at the foot of the hill assembled in the barracks area. They marched along Professor's Row, and turned in the path through Trophy Point, where the large flagpole stands. The pole was over 100 feet high. The squad of cadets had just passed, and were not yet thirty feet from the pole, when a vivid flash of lightning came down from Cro' Nest.

The detachment of cadets was stunned, and a few fell to the ground, but in less than a minute all had recovered.

Pieces of wood from three to fifteen feet long were strewn all around them. The big flagpole had been struck by the bolt, and was splintered into thousands of pieces. To-day hundreds of people are viewing the ruined pole, and nearly half of it has been carried away by relic hunters. The pole had stood on Trophy Point for many years, and at sunset, as the gun went off, the flag dropped from its lofty place. The Quartermaster will have a new pole in position in a few days.

RELIGION ON A BUSINESS BASIS

Plans of the American Co-operative Evangelical Association.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 30.—A remarkable charter has been granted by the Secretary of State to the American Co-operative Evangelical Association of Kanopolis.

The paramount object of this association is "the speedy elevation of the human race by education in the grace of God, and the highest type of manhood and womanhood," and it is said to be "the heartfelt and deep-seated belief of the members of the association that people cannot be good without God." The association will send out revivalists, singers, and musicians to secure the abolition of everything wicked.

It also intends to print newspapers, engage in agriculture, and anything and everything that pertains to the maintenance of its work. It will collect monthly dues from its members.

IS EX-PRESIDENT PEIXOTO DEAD?

The Brazilian Legation in Washington Has Received No Information.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Brazilian Legation here is officially in ignorance of the reported death of ex-President Peixoto of Brazil. Minister Mendonca is out of town, and his First Secretary of Legation, Mr. Amaral, said to-night that he had not been advised as to the decease of the ex-President. In case Mr. Peixoto is really dead, he expects to receive a cable message announcing the fact, and it will be turned over to the State Department.

This Government has not yet been advised of the death of the ex-President by our diplomatic representative at Brazil.

Woman Burglar and Horse Thief.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 30.—Post Office Inspector Hall reports the capture of a trio of burglars and horse thieves, the leader being a woman. They were caught at Ledlow, Ark., and were placed in the Springfield (Mo.) jail for safe keeping. Lydia Bristol, alias Minnie Lee, twenty-three years old, is the leader of the gang. Her husband, John Bristol, and "Ben" Trott are her assistants.

The Portuguese Minister Arrives.

La Bourgogne, which arrived yesterday, had among her passengers from Havre A. de Sequiera, the Portuguese Minister to Washington, and Mrs. Sequiera, the Baroness de Berzsenyi, J. H. P. Dodge and Mrs. J. C. Dodge, E. D. Faulkner, Malcolm Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. J. Holmes and the Misses Holmes, and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Shillito and the Misses Shillito.

Horsewhipped by Mrs. Murphy.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., June 30.—Mrs. Edward Murphy publicly horsewhipped John C. Kroening, the late proprietor of the Assembly Café, here last night. The affair was witnessed by hundreds of spectators. Mrs. Murphy alleges that Kroening owed her a sum of money, and that he gave her a worthless check and refused to make it good. Kroening has left town. No arrests have been made as yet.

THE FIRST SHOT FIRED

A Brilliant Opening of the Great National Schuetzen Fest.

A SOCIABLE AND PEACEABLE CROWD

The Squad of Police in Attendance Not Once Called Upon —Many New Arrivals.

FINE SHOOTING IN GLENDALE PARK

Immense Gathering of Germans to Welcome the Marksmen—The Results at the Targets.

The first target contests of the first National Schuetzen Fest were had at Glendale Schuetzen Park, Long Island, yesterday, with results that were extremely gratifying to all concerned. The threatening clouds that darkened the horizon all day long did not deter the thousands from attending who were desirous of witnessing the opening ceremonies of the shooting tournament, which will continue until July 5. The park contained an immense crowd, mostly Germans, who had come there for the purpose of enjoying the festival and welcoming the visiting sharpshooters.

A more orderly crowd has never been gathered at an outdoor entertainment. From 8 o'clock in the morning, when the

Gebhard Krauss.
First Winner of a Gold Medal.

gates were opened, until nearly midnight, throngs upon throngs were transported by the trolley lines and railroads to the grounds. Sociability and good-fellowship was the order of the day, and during all these hours not a single disturbance, not an objectionable incident, occurred.

The officers of the bund had taken every precaution against accidents and unpleasant incidents. The first thing that attracts the visitor after entering the grounds from the gate, near the railroad station, is a large field tent which has been converted into a well-equipped hospital. This and the attending ambulance, surgeon, and assistants, have been kindly furnished by the Brooklyn (E. D.) Hospital. Near the upper gate, where the trolley line passengers enter, is stationed a temporary police headquarters, where a squad of thirty-four uniformed Queens County police and a number of detectives are stationed, in charge of Capt. Oswald Wermich.

The police did not have a single call of duty, although they were in readiness for any emergency. The hospital force, on the other hand, had several cases under its care, and the sound of the ambulance gong was occasionally heard along Weber Avenue, as the main thoroughfare has been titled, in honor of the President of the National Schuetzen Bund, William V. Weber.

Seven minor cases and one serious accident required the attention of the physician. Five women and two men were treated at the hospital. One of the women

Official Prize Cup.
200 to be Awarded.

had sprained her ankle, one su

sharpshooters of Germany. The remaining portion of the shooting house was only accessible to riflemen, and here an immense throng of sharpshooters kept the committee in charge of the contests and their assistants busy all day.

At the headquarters of The New-York Times two clerks were kept busy until long after noon selling copies of the English official organ, while the reporters for The Times were showered with compliments for the excellent reports the paper has published of the schuetzen fest and the liberality and originality displayed in the offer of the six handsome Times prizes of record. Copies of the paper have been mailed to all sections of the country as a souvenir, and not a few have been forwarded to Europe by the shooters.

All the different forms of innocent "faking" are represented on the grounds. A live darky, with his head stuck through a canvas, invites the passer-by to try a crack at his black skull. His continual string of quaint remarks keeps his audience in perpetual laughter. Near him is the "hot Frankfurter" man, and a music store, in which is the Post Office. Here the sheet music of the Schuetzen March is on sale, and can be sent to friends at a distance for a small sum.

Near the centre of the park is situated the prize pavilion, where many of the most

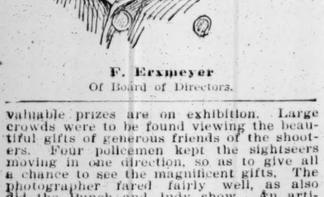
F. Erxmeyer
Of Board of Directors.

valuable prizes are on exhibition. Large crowds were to be found viewing the beautiful gifts of generous friends of the shooters. Four policemen kept the sightseers moving in one direction, so as to give all a chance to see the magnificent gifts. The photographer fared fairly well, as also did the Punch and Judy show. An artificial fishpond, in which angling for prizes was carried on, was one of the novelties that gathered in many nickels.

Some distance back on Weber Avenue, on a large stage, with the necessary appurtenances set, a variety show was continually going on. The performance was far above the average, and excellent feats in acrobatics on the trapeze, juggling, and other acts entertained immense crowds during the entire day. All of the shows are given without extra charge, and the ticket of admission entitles the purchaser to all of the entertainments excepting Sauter's Natural Museum of History.

Scattered about the park are pavilions erected by various shooting clubs, where they entertain their friends. Several large dancing halls enjoyed liberal patronage, and the six bands stationed in different sections reaped much applause at their concerts. The mammoth dining room, although of immense capacity, was extremely busy for some hours around noon and later in the evening.

The officers of the Schuetzen Bund entertained their guests at a banquet at 1 o'clock. Around the tables sat the local riflemen, with the womenfolk and the delegations from San Francisco, St. Louis, and Pittsburg, and later, upon the arrival of the sharpshooters from Cincinnati and Philadelphia, another collation took place. While



George A. Friedrichs
Of Board of Directors.

the appended entertainments were progressing, the shooting continued incessantly from 8 A. M. until 7 P. M.

The programme to-day includes the mammoth parade this morning, a banquet at 6 o'clock P. M. at Ridgewick, and the reception of the Honorary Committee and guests. Gov. Morton will review the parade at Union Square and will fire the first shot at the target of honor this afternoon at 2 o'clock, after which the contest for king of the shooters will proceed.

DETAILS OF THE SHOOTING.

Fine Scores Made by the Columbia Rifle Company.

Although the shooting was more in the nature of a skirmish, the real battle taking place to-day, there was good work done, and, in some instances, excellent scores were made. No association or targets of honor were used yesterday, only those open to all comers, namely, the point, standard, ring, and man targets. The former has a black of 12 inches in diameter, divided into three parts, the inner bull's-eye circle being 8 inches in diameter, and counts three points, and a hit is indicated by a red flag. The next circle, of 6 inches diameter, counts two points, and is indicated by a blue flag; the remainder of the black counts one point, and is indicated by a white flag. As each ticket entitles the holder to ten shots, the highest possible score on this target is 30.

The American standard has a black of 11 inches diameter. The bull's-eye, or

H. Hildebrand,
Business Manager.

inner ring, counts 10, the next 9, 8, 7, and 6, respectively. As each ticket entitles the holder to five shots the maximum score is 50.

The public ring target is divided into 25 rings, three-fourths of an inch apart, the black being 12 inches in diameter, and containing rings 18 to 25. The remainder of the target, which is white, contains rings 1 to 17. Cards for this target call for three shots, which make the highest possible score 75.

The New-Yorker Marksmen, Independent Elite, German-American Schuetzen Corps, the City Schuetzen, the Zettlers, and others were well represented, and gave a good account of themselves. The St. Louis Independent Schuetzen did not try very hard, as one of them said there was plenty of time yet.

Riflemen from the vicinity of this city were very industrious. Gebhard Krauss of the Brooklyn (E. D.) Schuetzen Gesellschaft distinguished himself by winning the first gold medal. Staten Island was represented by Helbig, Neier, and Seidl, three marksmen who should be heard from later on.

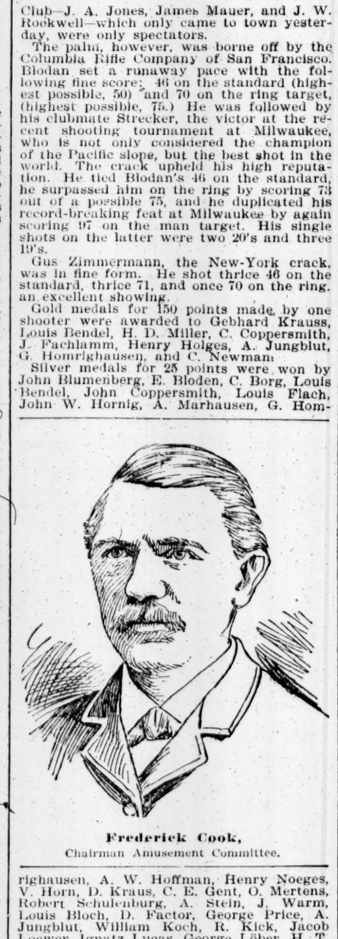
The delegation from the Pittsburg Rifle Club—J. A. Jones, James Mauer, and J. W. Rockwell—which only came to town yesterday, were only spectators.

The palm, however, was borne off by the Columbia Rifle Company of San Francisco. Blodan set a runaway pace with the following fine score: 46 on the standard (highest possible, 50) and 70 on the ring target, (highest possible, 75.) He was followed by his clubmate Strecker, the victor at the recent shooting tournament at Milwaukee, who is not only considered the champion of the Pacific slope, but the best shot in the world. The crack upheld his high reputation. He tied Blodan's 46 on the standard, he surpassed him on the ring by scoring 73 out of a possible 75, and he duplicated his record-breaking feat at Milwaukee by again scoring 97 on the man target. His single shots on the latter were two 20's and three 19's.

Gus Zimmermann, the New-York crack, was in fine form. He shot thrice 46 on the standard, thrice 71, and once 70 on the ring, an excellent showing.

Gold medals for 150 points made by one shooter were awarded to Gebhard Krauss, Louis Bendel, H. D. Miller, C. Coppersmith, J. Fachlamm, Henry Holges, A. Jungblut, G. Hommighausen, and C. Newman.

Silver medals for 28 points were won by John Blumenberg, E. Bloden, C. Borg, Louis Bendel, John Coppersmith, Louis Flach, John W. Hornig, A. Marhausen, G. Hom-



Frederick Cook,
Chairman Amusement Committee.

righausen, A. W. Hoffman, Henry Noeges, Horn, D. Kraus, C. E. Gent, O. Mertens, Robert Schulenburg, A. Stein, J. Warm, Louis Bloch, D. Factor, George Price, A. Jungblut, William Koch, R. Kick, Jacob Loewer, Ignatz Lucas, George Löber, H. T. Muller, Charles Neumayer, H. Neuman, William Searle, T. P. Schuster, G. T. Weekman, Louis Grunt, John Bodenstack, C. Grunack, C. Börneus, N. Junghardt, A. Juse, C. Dietz, Jr., William Dalton, and John Eisner.

Joseph Fachler, D. Mischer, F. Goodman, L. G. Crowe, C. F. Gonersch, William Eldrich, Robert Hencke, John Polley, Anton Klein, H. Kronsberg, A. Loman, O. Meyer, D. Mercy, J. Wenzel, L. Nowocki, D. Peters, H. Radlow, J. Breitwiesner, Chris Rehm, O. Schlappe, D. G. Smith, C. Seidel, Theodore Walters, T. C. Warts, H. Walther, R. Wiehle, and John Younas.

At 8 o'clock the winners were escorted to the temple of donations, where they were awarded their premiums. A delegation from Cincinnati arrived in town yesterday afternoon. At 10:50 o'clock last night the Philadelphia Schutzen Verein, 150 strong, arrived on the Blue Line.

The bowling alleys were occupied all day long, but none but average scores were rolled. The American game was played, in which only such strikes count where the head pin falls. Each card entitles the player to three rolls. The committee offered special prizes for 30, 29, and 28 pins, but only some of the last were captured, and not many at that. Here are some of the scores rolled: H. Diercks, 353; Holston, 130; Koppman, 128; Nick Smith, 120; Rehm, 107; C. Wing, 104; Herman Heinecke, 102; Henry Bohmermann, 54; George Bohmermann, 29; George Mentrup, 26.

SUICIDE OF A CRIPPLED WOMAN AERONAUT

Despondency over the End of Her Career Probably the Motive.

Mrs. Charles Walcott, an ex-professional aeronaut who was known to the public as "Mademoiselle Nellie Lamont," took morphine, in her room in the boardinghouse 351 East Fourteenth Street, yesterday afternoon, and died without regaining consciousness in Bellevue Hospital four hours later.

The fact that her professional career had been ended a year ago by an accident which left her a permanent cripple probably was the motive for self-destruction.

Mlle. Lamont and her husband were famous throughout Canada and the West as exceptionally daring aeronauts and parachutists. A year ago as the woman was preparing her parachute for a public descent in a Canadian town, the balloon suddenly burst, and in falling her parachute failed to expand and she fractured her leg and several ribs. She was only twenty-two years old.

Since recovering from her injuries Mlle. Lamont was subject to continual fits of depression.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Meadville, Penn., June 30.—The body of a man was found to-day in Sugar Lake, about ten miles from this city. Attached to one arm was a heavy piece of gaspipe, and the man's hat was wired fast to his head. There is nothing to show whether it is a case of suicide or murder.

Batavia, N. Y., June 30.—Numerous fires in the last few days, none of which, fortunately, was serious, convinced the authorities that incendiaries were at work here, and last night the Board of Aldermen offered a reward of $500 for their arrest and conviction.

Port Townsend, Washington, June 30.—The steamer Chehalis, which was supposed to be lost on the way down from Sitka to this port, has arrived, ten days overdue. She had encountered bad weather, and taken shelter in nearly every port on the way down.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.

8:52 A. M.—55 Spring Street, Joseph Kelo, tenement; damage, $5.

12:29 P. M.—200 West Twenty-first Street, John Wilson, tenement; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—245 East Twenty-eighth Street, four-story brick tenement, Tomasso Como; no damage.

7 P. M.—492 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, three-story frame dwelling, Mary Campbell; no damage.

8 P. M.—114 Mulberry Street, five-story tenement, Vito Fortunat; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—812 East Sixty-seventh Street, three-story brick, Frank Ronne; damage, $25.

Don't Get Excited

Was what the doctors told me, and they said I must not run, on account of fluttering of my heart. I was sick over a

year with dyspepsia, could not eat in comfort or sleep, and frequently walked the floor at night. I tried everything I heard of and at last decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was soon able to sleep at night and my nerves became quieted. After I had used three bottles I felt much better than ever before, and now I have great faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have recommended it to a number of my friends and it has also benefited them greatly." HARRY H. PRICE, 413 Birch St., Reading, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

IS IT A NATIONAL FIGHT

The War Which Is Waged Against ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt.

TO ENLARGE STATE COMMITTEE

Secretary Wakeman of the American Protective Tariff League Issues a Bulletin on the Situation.

"Has the Republican factional fight in this State, with ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt on one side and the Union League on the other, been extended outside the State lines? Is there, in other words, a National movement against the ex-Senator?"

These questions were asked yesterday by a Republican who was discussing the American Protective Tariff League. Its officers are stirring up Republicans for a State committee of 150, or one from each Assembly district. They know Mr. Platt could not manipulate that as easily as he can a committee of the present size. Cornelius N. Bliss, who is President of the league, is also Chairman of the informal committee, which is directing this fight against Mr. Platt. Wilbur F. Wakeman, who does the also Chairman of the informal committee is Secretary of the league. The machinery of the league's office is such that this anti-Platt move can be carried on through it better than in any other way. It has a large office force constantly on hand, and a list of many thousand Republican voters.

Inasmuch as it is backed by wealthy and protected Republicans in about every State in the Union, who have contributed good money to maintain the league, there is ground for the question if the fight against Mr. Platt has assumed National proportions.

The American Protective Tariff League is in existence nominally to manufacture sentiment in favor of a protective tariff. It maintains its office machinery that it may distribute a steady stream of campaign literature the year round. It is not supposed to dabble in State politics. But its machinery has been going at a lively rate recently, and the facilities it has for doing great and important work in distributing tariff literature are of great use when it comes to a situation like the present. It can get right at a large number of Republican voters. Its mailing list is something very comprehensive and reflects great credit on Mr. Wakeman, the Secretary, who built it and who now finds it available for the informal committee which would "ascertain the sentiment" as to increasing the State Committee to a size where Mr. Platt cannot handle it. Besides, it is a little slow just now trying to arouse a sentiment in favor of a high protective tariff, and some other entertainment is agreeable.

Mr. Wakeman yesterday issued a bulletin as to the progress of the anti-Platt work, which shows that he has covered the State "from Montauk Point to Suspension Bridge." This bulletin officially declares that the committee is not only trying to "learn the sentiment of Republicans," but is trying hard to "mould public opinion." It has a printing press, and Mr. Wakeman's indomitable energy to do it. The document sent out yesterday was labeled:

"Bulletin of the informal committee favoring the enlargement of the Republican State Committee, forwarded for your kind consideration. Yours, very truly, WILBUR F. WAKEMAN.

After this announcement comes the following:

The informal committee headed by the Hon. C. N. Bliss, advocating the enlargement of the Republican State Committee is in receipt of very gratifying responses from every county in New-York. The plan being advocated by the committee is to have the State Committee composed of one representative from every Assembly district, to be chosen in the same manner as nominees to the Legislature.

The circular advocating the plan has been sent to every county, and 1,133 representative Republicans have pledged themselves to use their best efforts to elect delegates to the next State Convention favoring the plan. The committee welcomes free discussion of the merits of the proposition to give every Assembly district representation upon the State Committee. It is unfortunate, however, that those who oppose the plan have resorted to anonymous opposition. It may be well to remember that the Republican State committees of such States as Pennsylvania and New-Hampshire are much larger in proportion than the proposed committee for New-York State, and it would seem that there ought to be no opposition to a plan which will give all the Republicans of the State just representation. The State Committeeman for each Assembly district can keep in touch with the sentiment of the district much better than a committeeman representing a large territory.

The committee has received pledges from every county of the State, as follows:

Albany	24	Onondaga	23
Allegany	9	Ontario	19
Broome	18	Orange	19
Cattaraugus	10	Orleans	14
Cayuga	10	Oswego	19
Chautauqua	48	Otsego	19
Chemung	17	Putnam	6
Chenango	10	Queens	15
Clinton	15	Rensselaer	25
Columbia	29	Richmond	6
Cortland	7	Rockland	5
Delaware	15	St. Lawrence	33
Dutchess	23	Saratoga	18
Erie	23	Schenectady	6
Essex	14	Schoharie	7
Franklin	17	Schuyler	72
Fulton and Hamilton	23	Seneca	5
Genesee	8	Steuben	10
Greene	14	Suffolk	21
Herkimer	9	Sullivan	8
Jefferson	41	Tioga	22
Kings	45	Tompkins	8
Lewis	9	Ulster	15
Livingston	7	Warren	1
Madison	18	Washington	19
Monroe	32	Wayne	3
Montgomery	11	Westchester	32
New-York	179	Wyoming	8
Niagara	12	Yates	4
Oneida	53	Total	1,133

The results of Secretary Wakeman's efforts have been satisfactory up to date to those who are in favor of increasing the committee. Mr. Wakeman's industry in the matter, coupled with his facilities for reaching men of all shades of belief in Republican politics, have given a prominence to this movement against ex-Senator Platt which was not anticipated at the beginning.

State Committeemen have not, as a rule, favored the plan of increasing the committee, holding that it would be impossible to get together a majority of them once a year. The men to whom Secretary Wakeman has directed his appeals are said to be representative Republicans, and with such a degree of sentiment as he is able to work up with the machinery at his control will doubtless have considerable influence, though it may not win. Some significance is attached to the movement because of the connection of Mr. Bliss and Mr. Wakeman with the tariff organization, which is a National one. Whether the fight against Mr. Platt has the sanction of Republicans outside the State or not, his opponents inside it are fortunate in having such perfectly working machinery at their command as that of the league. Is it possible that during the dull season on tariff the first two initial letters in its name should stand for Anti-Platt instead of American Protective?

Twice Attempted Suicide in a Cell.

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 30.—Rose Cardell, twenty-eight years old, of 515 Madison Street, who was arrested Saturday night as a disorderly person, on complaint of her husband, twice attempted suicide in her cell. First she turned on the water in the sink, and held her head under it. She was nearly drowned when discovered by Doorman Dittes, who removed her to a padded cell.

About midnight she was found, slowly choking to death. She had wound a silk handkerchief and a shawl around her neck, and then twisted them tightly together. She was placed in a straight jacket, and when arraigned before Recorder McDonough this morning, was given ninety days in Snake Hill Penitentiary.

Twenty-five Years on the Police Force.

Roundsman Dennis Griffin of the Yorkville Court finished his twenty-fifth year of police service yesterday, having been appointed on the force on June 30, 1870. He was made a Roundsman in February, 1877, and was assigned to the Yorkville Court squad on Jan. 31, 1892.

AT THE HOTELS

—Joseph H. Choate is at the Murray Hill.

—Gordon Shillito of Paris is at the Plaza.

—Reuben F. Kolb of Alabama is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Gov. Herbert W. Ladd and ex-Gov. John W. Davis of Rhode Island and Baroness Berzsenyi are at the Waldorf.

If you feel "All Played Out" Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It repairs broken nerve force, clears the brain, and strengthens the stomach.

HANDSOME
Sterling Silver Novelties
FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.
R. Wallace & Sons
MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths,
226 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.
Between 26th and 27th Sts.
60 years established.

BUCHANAN MAY NOT DIE TO-DAY

Warden Sage Will Not Execute Him Until He Obtains Desired Information from the Attorney General's Office.

SING SING, N. Y., June 30.—Warden Sage of the State prison is one of the most angry men in the State to-night. He does not yet know whether or not he should execute Dr. Buchanan to-morrow morning, nor can he obtain any light on the matter from the legal authorities of the State. This evening he sent two telegrams which must have made the wires burn, for in them the Warden did not mince matters.

From the indications here to-night, the chances are Dr. Buchanan will not go to the electric chair to-morrow morning. Warden Sage will not say so, but it is apparent he is determined that the blame for any mistake made must not rest on his shoulders, and where there is a chance of making a mistake either way he will make it on the less tragic side, and allow the execution to go by default sooner than have the man executed and then find he should have waited.

The Warden expected word from Attorney General Hancock last night, but none came. When Lawyer Gibbons filed his papers in the appeal from the decision of Justice Lacombe the Warden sent his special deputy, Frank Borroughs, to Albany with all the papers in the case to obtain from the Attorney General or his deputy, Assistant Attorney General Hasbrouck, an opinion whether the notice of appeal acted as a stay of execution or not. Last night word came from Mr. Borroughs that he had not obtained the decision. This morning there was no word from him, and not a line came from Albany until this evening, when Deputy Borroughs walked into the Warden's office.

He said he had obtained no decision, either verbal or written, and could not even induce Mr. Hasbrouck to express an opinion, give any message to the Warden, or advise him in any manner. He said he haunted the office of the Attorney General all day yesterday and was unable to find Mr. Hancock, and had again and again tried to influence Mr. Hasbrouck to say a word. To-day he tried again, although it was Sunday, but with no more success than he had yesterday.

Warden Sage has been growing more anxious and worried all day, and the description of the treatment accorded his deputy at Albany led him to believe the Attorney General's office was endeavoring to shirk its duty and would throw the entire responsibility upon him. Mr. Sage was not long in acting. He sat down and wrote out two telegrams. One he directed to Attorney General Hancock at his home address. The other he addressed to the office of the Attorney General at Albany. The telegrams did not mince matters in the least. The Warden told the Attorney General he believed he was trying to shirk the issue. The Warden further said nothing would induce him to take the responsibility of executing Buchanan upon himself. The decision he asked for was one to which he was entitled as an agent of the State. What he wanted to know was whether the notice of appeal and the serving of the papers constituted a stay of execution. A response, the Warden said, must be made to this before the execution.

Later the Warden said there was evidently an endeavor to throw all the responsibility upon him. He would not accept it. His duty was plain in most things and one of his duties was to do as the State officers told him. It was the duty of the Attorney General to advise him now and that advice must be forthcoming.

The Warden refused to say positively that he would not execute Buchanan in the morning, but as he intimated that he would have expert legal opinion anyhow before the execution it is evident that unless the early morning brings word from the Attorney General there will not be an execution. Everything is in readiness and will remain so until something definite is decided upon. The witnesses will gather at 11 o'clock in the morning and will wait until the execution takes place or is postponed.

Mrs. Buchanan left here this evening for Rhinecliff to see Gov. Morton. She said she will insist upon seeing him, as he can and must save her husband's life. She will insist upon a stay for a week at least, and hopes to obtain more time.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 30.—Attorney General Hancock, in a statement late to-night, said he has seen nothing which, in his opinion, would operate as a stay of the execution of Buchanan. "I have not advised his execution," he said; "that is not part of my duty, and I do not propose to do so, as it seems to me the present proceedings are a repetition of those ended several weeks ago."

The Attorney General telegraphed to Warden Sage that he did not think the last proceedings acted as a stay.

CAPT. AMBROSE SNOW'S FUNERAL SERVICES

Many of His Former Friends in Attendance—Body Taken to Maine.

The funeral of the late Capt. Ambrose Snow took place from the residence of his son, Alfred D. Snow, 129 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, but, owing to his opposition to display, was quietly conducted, and the many organizations to which he belonged were not represented by delegations. There were, however, many floral offerings from his friends.

The body was in a cloth-covered casket. The Rev. Mr. Jones, ex-Chaplain of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, officiated. The Episcopal service for the dead was read, and Chaplain Jones made a few remarks. He said the reason he officiated was because Capt. Snow, some time ago, had placed his hand upon the speaker's shoulder and said, "I want you to officiate at my funeral."

Among the old friends of Capt. Snow who attended his funeral were Edward Ayre of W. R. Grace & Co., William R. Brookfield, Col. Andrew D. Baird, Capt. John Bennett, Capt. Blake, Gov. Trask of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Charles Bogart, Daniel Barnes of the Seamen's Savings Bank, Alfred H. Brown of the Cunard Line, James E. Jenkins, James E. Bearns, J. W. Merritt, Augustus Banks, and Capt. Porterfield.

The body was taken to Thomaston, Me., last night. The interment will be made there to-morrow.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY TRAIN WRECKING

Three Engineers Killed in Less than a Year—The Latest Case.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 30.—Officials of the Southern Railway say they have a clue to the person who last night wrecked a passenger train at Fullen's Depot, causing the death of Engineer John Patterson. A negro was seen on the track near where the accident occurred, and as the train approached he ran into the woods. He was recognized by several persons.

A bolt about five inches long was found fastened inside the rail. The trucks of the engine left the track. This was precisely the way a train was wrecked only five miles from Fullen's April 12. At that time John Swats, the engineer, was injured fatally.

Precisely the same kind of accident occurred to the Washington and Chattanooga vestibule limited six miles west of Bristol Oct. 8, 1894, only that four cars of the train left the track and were badly wrecked. Engineer Samuel Smith was killed at that time and his fireman was injured badly. A bolt was found secured against the inside of the rail inside of the curve. No arrest was ever made in connection with the wreck near Bristol. Two country boys, sons of highly respectable parents, are under indictment for causing the wreck of April 12.

Died Suddenly in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 30.—John W. Luke, whom the Jersey City authorities have reason to believe that a secret-service detective, died yesterday afternoon in the Jersey City Hospital. Apoplexy caused his death. The authorities have not been able to learn where his home was.

FREE SILVER IS A CRAZE

A Ringing Letter Calling on the Southerners to Oppose It.

DISASTER EVEN IN ITS AGITATION

Progress of the South Checked by Free-Silver Politicians—Only a Gold Standard Insures Prosperity.

The crusade against free-silver coinage is making splendid progress in the South, according to reports received at the sound-money headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce. One of the most prominent Southerners has just addressed a strong circular letter to his confrères below Mason and Dixon's line, the substance of which will figure in more than one Fourth of July oration. This letter tells some very homely truths in a picturesque way, and is as follows:

"We are on the eve of a business revival that will bring us prosperity and content if we will but avail ourselves of present opportunities and devote thought and energy to developing the wondrous natural resources of this the richest and fairest domain of earth. One-third of the land and one-third of the people of this Republic are in the South—a realm whose fertile beauty no tongue has yet fully told. Already over her fields once blackened by the fires of war the green shoots of a new growth are springing up, showing promise of a harvest that will bless us with all the comforts of civilized life. Yet I fear we do not appreciate as we should the blessed privilege of living in a land where every prospect pleases.'

"With us the present pressing need is home industrial work to turn our people to handicrafts necessary to direct the developments of mines of wealth awaiting intelligence and energy to open up. We have but touched the wind of Southern possibilities; our industrial progress has been retarded by wrangling over dead issues which concern not the present. We should remember that 1861 is not 1865. We have given too much time to politics and not enough to business. Let us now make amends for past mistakes and neglected opportunities and resolve that in future we will make industrialism and not politics our determining object. Blessed is the man who will be the hero of a movement to start the work of industrialism in this community.

"The man who will organize an agricultural society or a board of trade in his section will unveil his monument while living, and when he leaves the earth-life will live in the memory of grateful hearts when marplots are forgotten. The writer is not a capitalist or a politician; has never held a public office, and never will. He recognizes the facts that politicians have proved a serious injury to the South. The wild vagaries and senseless prattle of this class are now heard in the land, seeking to upset the recognized money standard of civilization. These men are sowing the seeds of evil which, if allowed to germinate, will bring ruin and desolation to the South and this Nation. It is not necessary now to discuss financial conditions; it is enough for you and me to know that gold is the recognized standard of value throughout the civilized world; it is enough for us to know that the gold standard has existed in the United States since 1834. It was established by a law passed when Andrew Jackson was President of the United States, and that law was advocated in Congress by John C. Calhoun, Thomas H. Benton, and other great Southern statesmen. The change now to a silver standard, without an international agreement by the civilized powers of the world, would bring financial ruin to the South.

"The United States has attained her present marvelous growth and power as a gold-standard Nation. The old adage, 'Let well enough alone,' we shall heed. The free-silver agitation of the last four years has checked our progress by shaking confidence and wrecking industries. When we cease this criminal agitation for the impractical, prosperity will again return to bless us, and there will be no trouble about the currency if we will go to work and produce products to command money.

"Heed not the words of free-silver politicians, whose only aim is to float into office on this craze. They care not for you—office is what they seek, and to attain it the sacrifice of your ruined business and desolate country will not deter them in their mad efforts. These men never build factories, schools, or colleges; neither do they instruct us in the industrial arts nor tell us how to utilize our lands in order that they may yield us larger returns. We need capital in the South. It will never come to us while we continue to agitate the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

"We need men who talk less of human rights but more of human duties, and men who will give to the world their enthusiasm to warm into life the waning fires of patriotism, that we may learn to appreciate as we should the blessed privilege of citizenship and life in a land that none other can equal. While we of the South should love the South—mother of States, mother of statesmen, mother of heroes—she should be with lofty and ennobled patriotism revere the Government of the United States and honor and respect its noble men, our fellow-citizens of the Northern sections, who when misfortune by flood, pestilence, or famine has stricken the Southland send prompt, generous, and unstinted relief.

"Go where you will throughout the South you will see marked evidence of their practical friendship. George Peabody, a Northern philanthropist, gave his millions for the education of Southern children. Commodore Vanderbilt gave two and a half million dollars to establish a university at Nashville. Yet neither of the above men had blood or commercial ties in the South to induce their munificent gifts. A stately monument to the Confederate dead was recently unveiled at Chicago—a deed never to be forgotten, for it is without precedent in history, and marks an object lesson to point to when unprincipled men and slanderous demagogues tell us that our Northern fellow-citizens are unfriendly to the South.

"Now for work in the interest of local development and good government, doing all we can to sustain the money standard of civilization; then peace, prosperity, and content will come to bless our homes and our country."

TEACHERS' TRAINING CLASSES

Schools Designated by the State Superintendent for Conducting Them.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 30.—The following schools have been designated by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner to conduct teachers' training classes for the ensuing school year. The remainder of the appointments will be announced after the return of the State Superintendent from Denver:

Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Elmira, Poughkeepsie, Troy, Niagara Falls, Ilion, Jamestown, Gouverneur, and Carthage High Schools; East Syracuse, Norwood, Theresa, Batavia, Addison, Oneida, Canandaigua, Waverly Moravia, Richfield Springs, Fairport, Pulaski, Glens Falls, St. Johnsville, Port Jervis, Elizabethtown, Westport, Corinth, Baldwinsville, Port Leyden, Union, Hoosick Falls, Cobleskill, Westfield, Fulton, Fonda, and Morris Union Schools; Rochester Free Academy, South side Union School of Rockville Centre, Lansingburg Academy, Cook Academy, Owego Free Academy, Delaware Literary Institute, Adams Collegiate Institute, Kingston Free Academy, Onondaga Academy, Alfred University, Geneva Classical and Union School, Forestville Free Academy, Chamberlain Institute, Casenovia Seminary, North Cohocton and Atlanta High School, and Franklin Academy.

A number of institutions have not yet signified their ability to comply with the revised regulations governing teachers' training classes of June 15, 1895.

Wished Their Pastor a Safe Voyage.

More than ordinary interest was manifested in the service last evening in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, as the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, the pastor, was to preach for the last time prior to leaving Wednesday by the Rhynland for Europe, where he will remain until October. The attendance was large, and many persons waited after the service to wish the pastor a safe and pleasant voyage. The Scriptures were read by the Rev. John Lewis Clark, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Alfred C. Myers, who alluded in sympathetic words to the journey which the pastor and his family were about to undertake.

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British Medical Journal.

SHE ESCAPED THROUGH A WINDOW

Annie Mars, Insane, Eluded Her Family and Cannot Be Found.

Annie Mars, twenty-five years old, a tailoress, who lived with her parents at 622 East Thirteenth Street, disappeared from her home yesterday morning and cannot be found.

For seven months the young woman has been insane, her condition, it is thought, being due to overwork. At times her insanity took a violent turn. On Saturday she could not be controlled, breaking the pictures and furniture in the flat, and only ceasing when she became exhausted and went to bed.

Yesterday morning she was quiet again, and as the family was about to sit down to breakfast she expressed a desire for tomatoes. Her father, Augustin Mars, went out to buy some for her, and upon his return asked his wife where Annie was.

"Oh, she's in her room," replied Mrs. Mars, but a search of the room revealed the fact that the girl had escaped. The pillows and blankets were gone from the bed.

In the wall of the room is a window eighteen inches square and at the height of a man's head. It was evidently through this that the girl climbed, dropping twenty feet to the pile of pillows and blankets on the shed.

Although the neighborhood is crowded with people moving about at that time in the morning, no one saw the girl escape, and a search of the neighborhood revealed no trace of her. From a search of her room it was apparent that she had worn only a black bodice, a brown skirt, and white stockings. The girl's father reported her disappearance at Police Headquarters, and a general alarm was sent out.

CURIOUS STONE AT EAST MORICHES

Local Savants and Astronomers Puzzled to Determine Its Origin.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., June 30.—The local geologists and astronomers are puzzling themselves over a curious globular-shaped boulder which Farmer N. J. Wines unearthed while plowing in his field the other day. If the plow had not knocked off a piece of the outer crust of the stone Farmer Wines would probably have passed it unnoticed. While the outer crust was almost white, the broken spot disclosed an inner crust of darker hue. Farmer Wines carried the curious object home and sent for the local savants, and they are now deliberating upon the probable origin of the stone.

Old residents versed in Indian lore seem inclined to think that the stone was used by the Indians as a mystic symbol of some kind. The stone is heavy, as if it contained some metal, while the outside crust is light and of a soft gray color and of a uniform thickness. While the Indian theory carries weight in some quarters, the village astronomers are inclined to think it is of meteoric origin. They claim that the outside incrustation was caused by the heat of the stone baking in the wet soil at the time of its flight from the skies. Whatever its origin may be, the stone has created so much interest that the residents have finally decided to send it to the Smithsonian Institute for classification and preservation if found to be of value.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Algernon Sydney Jarvis.

Algernon Sydney Jarvis died at his country place, in White Plains, yesterday morning. Mr. Jarvis's death resulted from general debility, due to his advanced age. He was eighty-five years old. Mr. Jarvis was born at 6 Maiden Lane, New-York City. He was employed by Nathaniel Pearce of Maryland in the tobacco inspection business in 1838. When Mr. Pearce retired, Mr. Jarvis succeeded to the business, which he conducted at the corner of Clinton and South Streets. Mr. Jarvis went, in 1834, with Capt. B. Morrell, on the brig Margaret Oakley as supercargo. They sailed around the world. While off the coast of New South Wales they discovered a small island, which was named by them after Mr. Jarvis, and which is still known as Jarvis Island. Mr. Jarvis was wealthy, and had extensive property interests in New-York, Jersey City, and White Plains. He was for many years a Director of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary and of the American Agricultural Society. Mr. Jarvis was a cousin of Admiral Erben, retired. He was a Democrat, and had many times been asked to accept office, but refused. He leaves a wife, the daughter of his former employer and partner, Nathaniel Pearce; two daughters, and a sister. The funeral will take place at Grace Church, White Plains, to-morrow, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. The interment will be at Woodlawn.

George F. Gregory.

George F. Gregory, a well-known citizen of Brooklyn, died at his residence, 132 Joralemon Street, on Saturday. He was born in Troy, N. Y., fifty-seven years ago, but came to New-York City, where he engaged for several years in the oil business as a partner in the firm of W. & G. F. Gregory. Subsequently he became identified with the Standard Oil Company, in which he was actively interested at the time of his death. He attended Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall's church, on Henry Street. He was at the time of his death a member of the New-York Produce Exchange, and Director or Trustee of the following corporations: The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New-York, the Brooklyn Savings Bank, the Long Island Loan and Trust Company, the New-York Produce Exchange Safe Deposit and Storage Company, the American District Telegraph Company, and the Hamilton Club. He leaves a widow, a son, and daughter. His funeral services will be held on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence.

David F. Kimberly.

David F. Kimberly, a retired hardware merchant, died at his home, 155 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday of congestion of the brain. He belonged to one of the old Brooklyn families. His parents lived in New-York for years, but had their country residence, as it was then called, on Nassau Street, Brooklyn, and it was there that David F. Kimberly was born sixty-eight years ago last January. For years he was engaged in the hardware business in this city, but retired five years ago. He was a bachelor. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon. The Rev. Reese Alsop of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church will officiate. The interment will be in Greenwood.

Washington Manley.

Washington Manley, aged sixty-two, for many years a member of the New-York Stock Exchange and a Wall Street broker, died yesterday at his Summer home, in Brattleboro, Vt. He was born in Philadelphia, his father being a prominent broker of that city. He married Emma F., daughter of Col. E. H. Chase of Louisville, Ky., who, with two daughters, survives him. He also leaves four sisters in this city. His funeral will be held in Brattleboro to-morrow.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Rev. Charles Seymour, a retired Episcopalian clergyman, died at his home in Nyack Saturday, aged seventy-six years. Mr. Seymour was graduated from Columbia College, a classmate of John Jay. He studied law with Charles O'Conor, but did not practice. His first ministerial charge was at Skaneateles, N. Y. He next went to Poughkeepsie, and then to Frederick City, Md., where he resided during the war. After the war he was rector of a church at Cambridge, Mass.,

IN LEAGUE WITH FIREBUGS

Deputy Sheriff Fox's Charge Against Ex-Detective Zundt.

CORROBORATION FROM MICHAEL RYAN

Fox Asserts that Ex-Fire Marshal Lewis and Assistant Rice Had Knowledge of Zundt's Doings.

Another chapter is added to the complicated story of the infamous firebug gang of this city in a statement made public yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Joseph M. Fox of 79 Clinton Street, who charges ex-Detective Sergeant George V. Zundt, formerly of the Brooklyn Central Office, who was detailed for duty at Fire Headquarters, with direct complicity with the gang in its operations in that city. Fox says that Zundt was well paid for his services to them.

Deputy Sheriff Fox also declares that ex-Fire Marshal Lewis of Brooklyn and Deputy Fire Marshal Rice, who is still in active service in the Brooklyn Fire Department, were cognizant of Zundt's guilty actions, if not actual participants in them, and he further declares that Police Commissioner Welles had ample proof of Zundt's crookedness when he allowed him to retire from the Police Department last Winter.

Mr. Fox's statement is very largely corroborated by ex-Detective Sergeant Michael Ryan of Brooklyn, who worked with him in hunting down the firebugs in that city. Mr. Ryan retired from the Brooklyn Police Department April 1.

The latest developments in the firebug cases are due to the return of ex-Fire Marshal Lewis from Europe, where he went last January immediately after retiring from the Fire Department. As soon as Mr. Lewis landed he was served with papers in a suit for $50,000, instituted against him by David Weinig, a hatter, for false imprisonment.

The story of Weinig's troubles is an old one. He lived on the east side, this city, and became acquainted with Adolph Hirschkopf, and other firebugs, who revealed to him their plans. He kept quiet until he learned from Hirschkopf that an incendiary fire was to be started in the house 870 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, May 20, 1894.

He notified Foreman John Freel of Engine Company 8, in East Fifty-first Street, and Foreman Freel advised him to go to Brooklyn Police Headquarters, which he did. He told his story to Inspector Mackellar, who detailed Detective Sergeants Ryan and Kelly to investigate it. Weinig's movement was revealed to the firebugs and a fire was not started.

There was an incendiary fire June 20, 1894, in Gustave Brauner's house, 154 Ainslie Street, Brooklyn, and Weinig gave information which resulted in the indictment of Gustave and Meyer Brauner and Charles Rosenbaum. This was followed by the arrest of Weinig on a charge of false charge of burglary preferred against him by a man named Friedman of 172 Rivington Street. With the assistance of Detective Sergeant Ryan, the prisoner proved that he was the victim of a conspiracy, and Justice Hogan dismissed the case against him.

The firebugs concocted another scheme to get rid of Weinig. Jacob Deln's house, 74 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, was set on fire June 30, 1894, and then Weinig was arrested by Zundt on a charge of personating an Assistant Fire Marshal. The arrest was made in Delancey Street, this city, and Weinig was locked up in the Adams Street (Brooklyn) Police Court.

Detective Sergeant Ryan procured bail for Weinig, and later the Kings County Grand Jury refused to indict Weinig on the charges preferred against him by Fire Marshal Lewis and Detective Sergeant Zundt.

Fire Marshal Lewis and Detective Sergeant Zundt resigned last January, and Lewis went to Europe. Weinig brought suit against him, and is now waiting for the case to be tried. In the meantime his residence is kept a secret by himself and his friends.

To a reporter for The New-York Times Deputy Sheriff Fox yesterday explained his connection with the firebugs, and related what he said were facts concerning Zundt's relations to the gang.

"I became acquainted with the firebugs," he said, "through Rosenbaum, whom I have known since childhood. He first told me of the gang's existence and operations, and then he introduced me to his associates. I led them to believe I was in complete sympathy with them, and in a short time was taken into their confidence, so that I knew the whole crowd and all their plans. They consulted with me, and I became a sort of general adviser—and they paid me for my advice, too. At the same time I never participated in any act of incendiarism.

"There have been more than thirty incendiary fires in Brooklyn, and of the spoils from every one that was handled by Milch, Grauer, and Hirschkopf, a share went to Detective Sergeant George V. Zundt. I know what I am talking about.

"Zundt was rewarded for his silence with a portion of the proceeds of those fires, according to the amounts of the insurance policies.

"As for Weinig, I know a 'job' was put up by Zundt and Hirschkopf against him. They came to me and told me they intended to arrest him, and on the night of his arrest Zundt, Hirschkopf, and myself celebrated the event in Schmidt's saloon, near the bridge entrance in Brooklyn.

"Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn knows that a woman named Putterman made an affidavit that Zundt and Hirschkopf wanted her to swear falsely against Weinig, to the effect that she gave him $10 because he said he represented himself as the Fire Marshal, but the Commissioner never did anything about it. Inspector Mackellar has that affidavit now.

"Zundt was not the only Fire Headquarters official interest in the firebugs. It was learned Aug. 15, 1894, that he had induced Rosenbaum to confess. Hirschkopf and a man named Silverlight called on me and asked me to go with them to a Park Row saloon, where I found Zundt and Assistant Fire Marshal Rice of Brooklyn. Rice was Zundt's constant companion, and I believe with Zundt in the most intimate of his schemes. I hardly can see how he could have been ignorant of them.

"Zundt said he did not want Rosenbaum to confess to the New-York detectives, but I was tired and fell asleep. Rosenbaum did confess a day or two later to Detective Sergeants Jacobs and McManus of this city. And I will say right here that, if they had been inclined to be dishonest, Jacobs and McManus could have had $10,000 each from the gang at any time in consideration of their ceasing their efforts to convict them.

"Milch and Hirschkopf are scoundrels of the worst order, and if they are permitted to go free they will organize another band of firebugs in this town and resume their operations. They ought to be sent away.

"I don't believe George Holt is guilty of the charges made against him. I am familiar with all the operations and transactions of the gang, and I never had reason to suspect that Holt was in any way connected with them.

"Fire Marshal Mitchel, Foreman Freel, and Assistant District Attorney Davis have my affidavits concerning this matter, and there isn't a man whom I have accused who can stand up before me and deny my statements."

"Do you believe ex-Fire Marshal Lewis of Brooklyn had a guilty knowledge of the firebugs' operations and schemes in Brooklyn?" the reporter asked.

"I don't believe Lewis is any more angelic than Zundt," answered Deputy Sheriff Fox. "I think, from my knowledge of the crowd, that Lewis is nearly as bad as any of them."

Ex-Detective Sergeant Michael Ryan, who lives at 215 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, told the reporter that, while he was fully informed of all the matters connected with the firebugs in Brooklyn, he preferred to confine his remarks to the case of David Weinig.

"Weinig's arrest was the result of a conspiracy, in which Detective Sergeant Zundt played a conspicuous part," he said. "I heard of Mrs. Putterman through Isaac Moses, a public adjuster, of 62 Willett Street, New-York. Moses told me that this woman was taken by the gang to court to swear against Weinig. I called upon her, and she said she was brought to Brooklyn for the purpose of swearing that Weinig went to her house, 666 Wythe Avenue, and represented himself as an Assistant Fire Marshal, and demanded $50 to make a favorable report upon it, and that he took $10 from under her pillow. She was twice in the Adams Street Police Court, where Justice Tighe was sitting. Weinig was held for the Grand Jury, on the ground that Justice Tighe was only a committing magistrate, and had no discretion in the premises. Justice Tighe, however, paroled Weinig in my custody.

"Detective Sergeant Zundt served a Grand Jury subpoena upon Mrs. Put[illegible] she knew her testimony against Weinig would be perjury, she did not obey it. The Grand Jury discharged Weinig.

"Detective Sergeant Kelly and I arrested Gustave Brauner for the fire in his house, 154 Ainslie Street. That happened the day before Zundt arrested Weinig, and Zundt immediately went to the law office of Miles & Stapleton, 13 Willoughby Street, who were Brauner's counsel, and said to Mr. Miles: 'The stool pigeon is arrested. Now you can have your men discharged.'

"When we were looking for Rosenbaum, Deputy Sheriff Fox of New-York told us that Zundt said to him: 'Don't let anything be known by those two Irish hodcarriers,' meaning Kelly and myself.

"I advised Weinig to carry a revolver, and sent a note to Mayor Gilroy, asking him to issue a permit for him to carry one. Zundt heard of this and made public statements to the effect that I was in league with firebugs and thieves. When I told Inspector Mackellar what I was doing, he gave me full swing.

"I won't say that Zundt ever got a cent from the firebug gang, or that he was ever associated with them, but I will say that his actions were very peculiar. If I acted in the same way I would expect to be accused of corrupt practices.

"I know all the firebugs in New-York and Brooklyn, and all the adjusters and others interested with them, and there are still several persons at large who ought to be arrested. I believe, though, with Deputy Sheriff Fox, that George Holt is innocent of the charges made against him. I have known him many years, and never had cause to suspect him of complicity with the gang."

Ex-Fire Marshal Lewis refused last night to say a word in reply to the allegations made by Deputy Sheriff Fox and ex-Detective Sergeant Ryan. Neither would Inspector Mackellar speak on the subject. Ex-Detective Sergeant Zundt was absent from the city on a fishing excursion.

JOHN STORCK'S BIG MUSKALLONGE

He Breaks the Record of Recent Catches in the Niagara River—A Long and Laborious Struggle.

From The Buffalo Express, June 28.

John Storck is a fisherman. He is a great fisherman. This fact is established by his catch yesterday. He pulled in a sixty-three-pound muskallonge.

Consequently, Mr. Storck is also a happy fisherman. His cut and blistered hands may pain him, but for all that he is happy. Those who say they know assert that Mr. Storck has broken the record for this part of the State.

It was early yesterday morning that Mr. Storck left his cares behind him, and with a friend paddled out into the river. They drifted toward Grand Island. Then Mr. Storck got out his trolling line and threw the big barbed hook and the glistening spoon overboard. Then began the weary time. Mr. Storck's friend pulled up and down and Mr. Storck lazily gazed at the ripples following the boat.

"Guess the fish ain't biting this morning, eh, Hank?" remarked Mr. Storck rather mournfully.

Then all at once there was a big commotion. Mr. Storck's recumbent figure straightened, the line tightened with a jerk, and the boat began going in the opposite direction.

Mr. Storck hastened to let out the line. He could not get it out fast enough at first. It was not long before the end of the rope came, and then a halt was called—at least Mr. Storck tried to call one. He wrapped the line around his hand and tried to play with the unknown at the other end.

"I—I—I wonder what it is," he gasped between breaths.

Hank did not venture to reply, but attempted to help Mr. Storck. Both got hold of the line and began to pull in. It was all right for a short time, when the line tightened again and began to run through their fingers at a great rate.

"Well, we have struck it this time," said Mr. Storck, and they both held their teeth as the boat went sternward out into the river.

Then for half an hour they had a great time of it. Hank would at times attempt to row, and all the while Mr. Storck tried to land the fish. But it did not appear to be the kind affected by fatigue.

"I think we've got the sea serpent this time, all right enough," came in weak tones from Mr. Storck, as he tried to sooth the pain which racked the elbow of one of his arms, where the skin had been taken off by sudden contact with the side of the boat. Perhaps Mr. Storck was going to say something more, but he did not get the chance. The thing at the other end took another freak and rushed off at a terrific rate. Mr. Storck was jammed up against the side of the boat, but he manfully held on to the line.

The boat, for a few moments, was pulled every which way. Hank wanted it to go one way and the fish stubbornly contested the idea. It was a toss-up which had the better of it. At last Mr. Storck and Hank got tired—"awfully tired" they called it afterward. Every bone in their bodies ached, while the fish appeared to be as fresh as ever.

"We can never do anything this way," said Mr. Storck, and it was resolved to tow the fish in and trust to luck. Hank pulled at the oars and Mr. Storck pulled in the line inch by inch. It went very hard at first. But human endurance proved superior to that of the fish. As Hank slowly and carefully pulled for the shore the line would slack up a very little now and then. Mr. Storck was wide-awake to take every advantage, and so by degrees the line became shorter.

Hope rose again in the breasts of both. The fish was giving up the fight. Hank knew it because the oars pulled easier, while Mr. Storck was gathering in the line at a great rate. They both agreed, however, that they could never land it in the boat, and so the boat was driven far up on the sandy beach and the fish landed high and dry.

Then there was fun. How that fish did splash the sand and water. The air was just full of it for a time. A few scientific knocks helped things along, and then the big mass was lifted into the boat.

Mr. Storck, though, was not quite early decided that he would fish no more, and the boat was headed for home. Here the big fish was laid out on a slab for the envy of all.

When it was put on the scales it tipped them at the sixty-three-pound mark. From tail to gills it measured 50 inches.

THE COMING CONGRESS OF STATISTICIANS

Carroll D. Wright Talks of the September Meeting.

From The Chicago Journal.

Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, is in this city attending a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Statisticians' Association, which is to arrange for a convention in Minneapolis early in September. Concerning this association, Mr. Wright spoke enthusiastically. "It is not generally realized," said he, "that there are as many as thirty-two States in the Union that have created since 1869 offices similar to mine. During the last few years conventions have been held annually, usually in May or June, where these statisticians have conferred together on ways and means. Coming from every part of the country as they do, the interchange of experience and opinions in matters of labor and trade is greatly beneficial. The convention this year is held somewhat later than usual."

Mr. Wright spoke encouragingly when asked for his interpretation of the signs of the times in the labor market.

"The labor question is largely a question of an understanding between the employer and his employes. Strikers strike not so much on account of a reduction in wages itself as from a knowledge of the extreme difficulty and improbability of obtaining a later increase. There would be fewer strikes if the employes were as sure of a rise when justified as they are of a reduction when necessary. As to the present gradual increase in wages, which began in the woolen mills in the East, and is extending all over the country, I regard it as a genuine and healthy indication of returning prosperity. Coming voluntarily as it does from the employers, it is certain to create a good feeling and stimulate a confidence on the part of the workingmen in their employers. This tendency in wages and the general cessation of labor troubles cannot but be regarded as a hopeful and promising indication in every way."

Adulteration of Cinnamon.

From The London Daily News.

In "Notes on Cinnamon" contributed to the organ of the Society of Public Analysts by Dr. Bernard Dyer and Mr. J. F. H. Gilbard, appears the following curious information: "One of us was lately informed that a certain firm of confectioners abroad, who did a heavy trade in walnuts, which they used in various forms for confectionery, had a large sale for their walnut shells; in fact, that they sold them in London for more than they gave for the whole walnuts, the shells being used in adulterating ground cinnamon. * * * The microscopic detection of powdered walnut shells in ground cinnamon is not difficult to a skilled observer; but an inexperienced microscopist might well be misled if he did not very carefully study both structures." The analytical chemists whose paper we quote have made analyses of cinnamon and ground walnut shells, in order to provide data for the detection of this form of adulteration.

A PLEASING QUARTET

Its Singing an Attractive Feature at St. Luke's Lutheran Church.

THE CONGREGATION WELL PLEASED

At First There Was Objection to Professional Singers, but Excellence Had an Easy Victory.

The congregation of St. Luke's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Brooklyn, has been particularly fortunate in securing the services of two such accomplished singers as Miss Theresa Zalss, soprano, and Miss K. Elswirth, alto.

When St. Luke's beautiful church edifice on Washington Avenue, near De Kalb Avenue, was dedicated last March, the congregation felt that the services of the old chorus were hardly adequate to the needs of the new building, and immediately set about securing a proficent quartet. In fact, so many members of the chorus resigned that this change became necessary. The quartet chosen consisted of Miss Zalss, Miss Elswirth, J. R. Mannheim, tenor, and Julius A. Pfarre, bass. Since then the quartet, with Clarence Eick, organist, has conducted the music in the church so satisfactorily that it is doubtful if the congregation would now dispense with their services; at least that was the opinion expressed by many yesterday at the morning services, the last to be held before Fall.

The engaging of two professional singers was considered to be somewhat of a venture, as the congregation was already incumbered with debts on the new church; but it is now thought that the step was a wise one, and the members feel that they can easily bear the extra expense, as they get so much in return.

Miss Zalss sang a beautiful solo yesterday, in which she again demonstrated the peculiarly clear quality of her voice and her excellent method. She takes the highest notes with great ease, and seems to continually develop more volume. She is a young Brooklyn woman, who undoubtedly has a brilliant future before her.

Both she and Miss Eiswirth have sung in the Academy of Music, in this city, with Damrosch, Van Der Stucken, Classel, and others of the well-known leaders. Miss Eiswirth has contracted to sing with an opera company next year, so that she will probably not remain in Brooklyn for a long time.

Mr. Mannheim and Mr. Pfarre, the other members of the quartet, are both members of the church, and have sung in its choir for many years. They both have delightful voices, and are accomplished singers. Although the quartet will not sing together during the Summer months, arrangements have been made that one, and sometimes two, will be present each Sunday to render solos; by September it is expected that the full quartet will be present to conduct the singing.

The interior of St. Luke's has been greatly beautified since the dedication by the placing of memorial windows. Nine have thus far been put in, some at a cost of $5,000, and two more have been promised. They will be placed within a few weeks.

The pulpit and altar are also memorials and very beautiful. They are constructed of antique oak, with figures in bas relief carved upon them. The altar has the Lord's Supper carved upon it.

The lectern is in memory of Dr. J. Monroe Sayles. It consists of a solid brass eagle, supporting a plush reading board, and is mounted on a base of oak.

The pews, cushions, and carpet were presented by the ladies' societies of the church. The young people have now on hand a project to pay for the organ, which is an expensive one of modern style, built on the pneumatic plan, with electric motors for working the bellows.

Three months' experience has convinced the members of St. Luke's that the building of their new home was a wise move, and they purpose making every effort in the Fall to clear up the indebtedness.

RACING IN LIGHT WIND

Interesting Contest at the New-Rochelle Annual Regatta.

The outlook for the tenth annual regatta of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club was decidedly inauspicious Saturday morning, for the air was thick and heavy, with a mist amounting almost to a fog, while hardly a breath of air was stirring. Later a light breeze from the eastward sprang up, and by noon an almost fresh breeze was blowing from the south. By this time the foggy condition wore off to a slight haze, which prevailed throughout the day.

Elaborate preparation had been made for the event by a well-chosen Committee of Arrangements, of which Mr. Charles P. Tower was the Chairman. At the beautiful house of the club a large number of guests, both ladies and gentlemen, were in attendance, while many more were afforded perfect facilities for observing the contests from the decks of the steamer Aurora.

Shortly after noon, when the first gun was fired, the wind was blowing fairly strong from the south, and the sea carried hardly a ripple on its surface. The courses sailed were as follows:

No. 1 (for all above the thirty-foot class.)—From the starting line to and around the horizontally striped buoy at the west end of Execution Reef, thence to and around the buoy off Mattinnecock Point, thence to and around stakeboat flying club flag and "Captain's Island," thence to the horizontally striped buoy at the east end of Execution Reef, thence to and around the horizontally striped buoy at the west end of Execution Reef, thence to and across the finishing line in the opposite direction from the start. Distance, 22 nautical miles.

No. 2, (for the thirty-foot and all smaller classes.)—From the starting line to and around the horizontally striped buoy at the west end of Execution Reef, thence to and around the black buoy off Mattinnecock Point, thence to and around the easterly home stakeboat, thence to the horizontally striped buoy at the east end of Execution Reef, thence to and around the horizontally striped buoy at the west end of Execution Reef, thence to and across the finishing line in an opposite direction from the start. Distance, 17 nautical miles.

In the schooner class there were two entries but no starters, while among the single-stickers of larger measurement the Banshee raced in her proper class, while the Sasqua and the H. W. Beecher each moved up a class, taking therewith a voluntary handicap. To many of the watchers the race between these three boats was of the greatest interest. Although the Banshee got by far the best start, the Sasqua overhauled her on the first leg, and held her advantage throughout the remainder of the course. The Beecher hung close on the heels of the larger boats and made a splendid showing.

In the twenty-one-foot class there was an exciting contest between the Vaquero and Celia, resulting in a victory for the former. The Polly and Onaway were in collision off Mattinnecock's point, but to the great number of entries and the falling wind through the last hours of the race, it was difficult to make an accurate summary of the event, but the committee worked hard, and finally submitted the following schedule of lapsed and corrected time:

CABIN SLOOPS.—CLASS 6—43 TO 49 FEET.

Boat and Owner.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Sasqua, Com. H. Andrews	4:50:00	4:50:00
Banshee, V. Com. H. Dorcher	5:11:40	5:11:40

CABIN SLOOPS.—CLASS 8—30 TO 36 FEET.

H. W. Beecher, C. H. Bevers	5:17:01	5:17:01

CABIN SLOOPS.—CLASS 9—25 TO 30 FEET.

Water Lily, G. Birrell	4:06:12	4:06:12

YAWLS.—CLASS 9—25 TO 30 FEET.

Polly, H. F. Booth	3:47:55	3:45:33

CABIN CATS.—CLASS 12—26 TO 29 FEET.

Mary, W. Ellsworth	3:44:48	3:44:48
Onaway, ——	3:57:08	3:51:59

CABIN CATS.—CLASS 7—23 TO 26 FEET.

Twilight, Eugene Lambden	4:14:02	4:14:02

CABIN CATS.—CLASS 8—20 TO 23 FEET.

Kittie, Hazen Morse	3:52:48	3:52:43
Melita, ——	Not timed	
Addie	4:38:06	4:38:06

CABIN CATS.—CLASS 8—20 FEET AND LESS.

Dorothy	Not timed	
Addie	4:38:06	4:38:06

OPEN CATS.—CLASS 9—23 TO 26 FEET.

Fairy, F. E. Towle	3:43:24	3:43:24
Punch, M. H. Clark	3:59:42	3:48:39

OPEN CATS.—CLASS 10—20 FEET AND LESS.

Ondawa, Howard Lambden	4:01:30	4:01:30
Ida K., C. W. Voltz	4:01:20	4:01:20
Terrapin, W. L. Curry	4:04:40	3:39:38

SPECIAL CLASS.—21 FEET.

Celia, C. A. Gould	3:53:15	3:53:15
Vaquero, W. L. Shaw	3:46:44	3:46:44

A study of the above table will show the substantial results of the race, though it was full of minor events of strong interest to all concerned. Many of the boats failed to cover the course.

Diversified Pursuits.

From The Chicago Journal, June 27.

A party of a dozen people left Chicago yesterday for Central Africa. They go to save souls to Christianity and diamonds from the rapacious seekers of wealth. The two missions will be kept distinct. A still hunt will be made for souls during a portion of the day, while the remaining hours will be devoted to a search for glittering gems.

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FINE SPORT IN CANOES

Butler Defeated by Archbald, the Canadian, at the Marine Club's Regatta.

The finest canoe regatta that has been held in this vicinity for several years took place Saturday off the course in Gravesend Bay of the Marine and Field Club, Bath Beach. The canoe regattas given by this club in the past have become famous, and the one Saturday well upholds the reputation of its predecessors. Last year the annual club regatta was omitted, but this year canoeing is picking up in a very lively manner, and the sport is going to be more popular than has been the case for some time. It was a great place for old-time canoeists to meet one another at the Marine and Field Club grounds Saturday, and it was the general opinion that they had seldom seen a club regatta where so many prominent canoeists from widely scattered parts of the country had been brought together.

Commodore W. C. Witherbee of the American Canoe Association was present and officiated as referee. He comes from the Bulwagga Canoe Club, Port Henry, Lake Champlain, and with him was the genial Secretary of the association, Charles E. Cragg, from the same club.

Among the entries for the canoe races were some of the ablest men in the United States and Canada. The latter country was ably represented by Charles E. Archbald of the Pointe Claire Canoe Club, Montreal, and the present holder of the A. C. A. sailing trophy championship. This was held by Paul Butler of the Vesper Canoe Club of Lowell, Mass., for five years, and Saturday was the first time in about three years that he has been seen in these waters in a canoe race. The work of Butler and Archbald was watched with special interest, as both represent the highest type of the canoe sailor in their respective countries, and next Thursday, July 4, they will meet over the same course in the International Canoe Cup race. Archbald has just challenged for this trophy, now held by the New-York Canoe Club, and Paul Butler has been chosen to defend it.

Archbald beat Butler Saturday without very great difficulty in the first race, an unlimited sailing, six miles, for the Marine and Field Club Perpetual Challenge Cup. It brought out the starters, including, with Paul Butler, four Vesper Club men, all except Butler Ames being famous canoeists. Butler Ames is a nephew of Paul Butler and new to the sport, but has done some fine work. The race, for the part of Archbald, was characterized by excellent judgment and perfect sailing. His fast canoe, Mab, fairly spun through the water, and her white sails looking like graceful wings, she fairly hurried when well out on the water, made a beautiful sight. Butler came in second, but over a minute behind, and a peculiar feature was that all four men, after the first, were Vesper Club men. Howard Grey finished at the close of the first round three miles, but the four Vespers combined were unable to overhaul the swift-sailing Canadian. The names of the starters in the order of finish and time follow:

Name and Club.	Canoe.	Time of Finish.
C. E. Archbald, Pointe Claire	Mab	1:01:38
Paul Butler, Vesper	Wasp	1:02:49
Howard Grey, Vesper	V	1:02:53
D. S. Goddard, Vesper	Bee	1:03:38
Butler Ames, Vesper	Fly	1:07:02
Frank C. Moore, New-York	Torment	1:08:38
H. L. Quick, Yonkers	Foggy Dew	1:09:03
Thomas Hale, Jr., Yonkers	Beta	1:09:55

William Whitlock, New-York Canoe Club, Damosel, and D. B. Goodsell, Yonkers, Bo-Peep, also entered, but did not finish.

The second event was a six-mile sailing race for a new type of canoes which several canoeists, anxious to test new ideas, have had built this year. There were four entries, but the race was finally declared off by the judges, owing to the misfortunes incurred and the inability of showing what the canoes might be capable of doing. These new boats are 15 feet long, one foot shorter than the regulation canoe, and 36 inches broad. The entries were W. J. Stewart, Ianthe Club, Why Not; W. R. Wintringham, Marine and Field, Brownie; W. S. Elliott, Marine and Field, Lark, and T. E. Plummer, New-York Canoe Club, Mayflower. Wintringham was the actual winner, but he failed a buoy and was disqualified, and the race, if it had not been declared off, would have gone to Plummer. The other two men were unable to keep the correct course in their minds, and sailed for over two miles in a wrong direction.

The handicap sailing, six miles, was a very pretty race, with eight starters. All but one were scratch, these being Class A men, who have been prize winners. Butler Ames was given six minutes, starting off first, and he finished in the lead, after making a good race, but both Grey and Butler cut his time allowance down so he fell to third place. Butler, Grey, Zwick, and Archbald all turned the buoy at the first round in close order and had a hot little race by themselves over a good portion of the last three miles, but Grey beat Butler at the finish by 40 seconds. The summary:

Name.	Club.	Canoe.	Time of Finish.
Howard Grey	Vesper	V	1:08:38
Paul Butler	Vesper	Wasp	1:09:13
Butler Ames	Vesper	Fly	1:09:52
H. L. Quick	Yonkers	Foggy Dew	1:12:15
C. E. Archbald	Pointe Claire	Mab	1:15:11
D. S. Goddard	Vesper	Bee	1:15:40
W. Whitlock	New-York	Damosel	1:29:39

Thomas Hale, Jr., Yonkers Club, also started, but dropped out in the second half.

The finish in the unlimited sailing, six miles, for the Marine and Field Club Trophy Cup, to become the property of the victor after two victories, was by far the prettiest and closest of the day. Four men passed the stakeboat almost in a bunch, but, unfortunately, the first man, Howard Grey, struck its rope with his rudder, and at the point of victory, after a magnificent contest, he lost his well-earned first place. A little earlier in the race the leading man had also encountered difficulties. This was Frank C. Moore of the New-York Canoe Club. He sailed a fine race from the start, passing, after rounding the buoy at the first round, Archbald, Quick, Butler, and Grey, but at the red mile buoy he fouled and dropped out, much to the disappointment of his club members. The trophy winner then became H. L. Quick, with Butler second. The summary:

Name.	Club.	Canoes.	Time of Finish.
Howard Grey	Vesper	V	0:50:50
H. L. Quick	Yonkers	Foggy Dew	1:00:13
Paul Butler	Vesper	Wasp	1:00:38
C.E. Archbald	Pointe Claire	Mab	1:00:50
Butler Ames	Vesper	Fly	1:06:58

F. C. Moore and D. S. Goddard withdrew.

The tandem paddling, one mile, for a perpetual challenge cup had three entries, but only J. E. Plummer and J. C. Mowbray of the New-York Canoe Club, in their boat Paddle, appeared at the starting point, and they paddled over the course in their own time.

The judges of the races were Paul B. Rossire, Yonkers Canoe Club; M. V. Brokaw, Brooklyn Canoe Club; W. P. Stephens, New-York Canoe Club; Irving V. Dorland, Arlington Canoe Club, and Nelson Greedfield, Marine and Field Club. The clerk of the course was Barron Fredricks, Ianthe Canoe Club. The Regatta Committee consisted of William S. Elliott, Arthur Hurst, and C. Bowyer Vaux.

The regatta was thoroughly successful in every respect, and the thunderstorm held off until the last race was finished, which was not until nearly 7 o'clock. A large number of ladies watched the events from the grassy bluff overlooking the bay, and among some of the well-known canoeists present were T. M. Bennett, George Douglas, ex-Secretary Nelson G. Palmer, holder of the A. C. A. record; W. H. Havilland, F. C. Murray and W. D. Wilt of the Red Dragon Canoe Club, Philadelphia; R. B. Wilkin, Robert Peebles, and H. C. Ward.

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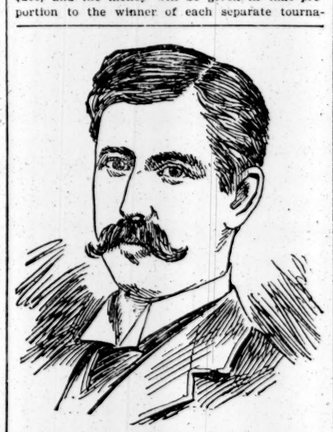
THE TWO "WILLIES" TO MEET

Park and Dunn to Decide Who Is the Better Golf Player for $600.

The chief topic of interest in the golfing world just at present is the coming series of professional tournaments for a purse of $600 between "Willie" Park, Jr., the ex-champion of Scotland and England, and "Willie" Dunn, the professional in charge of the Shinnecock Hills Club links, at Southampton, L. I. Next Thursday the first of the tournaments will be played on the Shinnecock links; the Saturday following, July 6, the second, on the new eighteen-hole course of the Morristown Golf Club, and on Saturday, July 13, the last match, which will be held over the Meadowbrook Hunt Club golf course, at Hempstead, L. I.

Each of these clubs has put up the sum of $200, and the money will be given in that proportion to the winner of each separate tournament, so that should a player win but one game he would receive $200, and the other contestant $400.

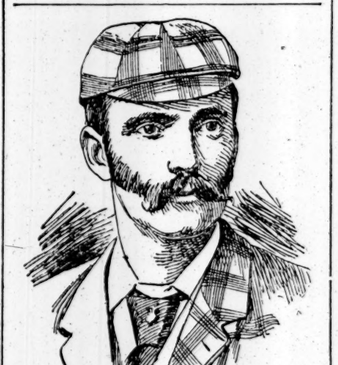


Willie Dunn.

The importance of these tournaments to golfers is due to the fact that they will be contested by the two best golfers now in the United States, and they also represent the largest purse that has ever been offered for professional golf matches in this country.

The Shinnecock Club members have made ample preparations to receive a large number of golfers from other clubs as guests over the Fourth, and many enthusiastic devotees of the game from this city and vicinity will go down to see the great match. Both of the players are Scotchmen, Dunn having, before coming to America, about two years ago, earned a high reputation for ability as a first-class golfer in his own land. Although he never played in any of the big open championships, the most notable golf events in the United Kingdom, together with the amateur championships, he was nevertheless considered as a skillful all-around player. Since coming to America, which he has practically made his home, he has had charge of the Shinnecock links and has succeeded in gaining the reputation as the first professional golfer in the United States.

The only man who has rivaled him in this is "Willie" Campbell, also a prominent Scotch player, and for the last year or two in charge of the Brookline Country Club's links, near Boston. Dunn beat Campbell last year in the United States championships at the St. Andrew's links, near Yonkers, by 1 hole, after one of the closest golf contests ever seen here. Previously, however, Campbell had beaten Dunn at Newport, but Dunn again beat Campbell at Shinnecock, so the latter had the advantage in last year's victories. "Willie" Park, during his two months' visit to this country, has already met and beaten all the able professionals except Dunn. His greatest match so far was with "Willie" Campbell a few weeks ago, on the St. Andrew's links, and Campbell was defeated with comparative ease by 6 up and 5 to play. His last match was at the Essex Country Club against the new Scotch professional who lately arrived in America, Joseph Lloyd, who was beaten 4 up and 3 to play. Park has kept in excellent trim and in steady practice ever since he landed in America, and such golf as he has recently been playing shows that he was probably never in better condition than at the present time.



Willie Park, Jr.

Dunn, during the Winter, took charge of the golf links at Biarritz, France, and since his return in the Spring has been practicing pretty much at Shinnecock, and, although he has figured in no tournaments, he is said to be in good condition for a fine game. Prominent golfers, judging from Park's reputation and the style of game he has been playing recently, are inclined to make Park the favorite.

"Dunn is a fine player, and no mistake," said a well-posted amateur yesterday, "but I do not believe he can beat Park. It is not at all unlikely, however, that he may win one game out of the three, but I will back Park for two out of the three any day. If Dunn wins at all, it ought to be the Shinnecock game, for he is thoroughly acquainted with the links, having been around them scores of times in the last two years, while Park has only played over them once since he has been here. On the other two courses the players will be more on an equality so far as the links are concerned, and Park ought to get both of the matches, at any rate."

Golfers have probably done more betting on these coming tournaments than on any previous golf contest. Several bets of $100 a side have been placed on the Shinnecock game, and during the week at the Stock Exchange Park was a decided favorite for the series at odds of 5 to 3.

The tournaments with "Willie" Dunn will be the last that Park will play before returning to his home. He expects to go back the latter part of July, but there is a possibility of his coming back in the Fall and playing in the open championships at Newport during the first week of October. In the coming professional tournaments the Morristown club must really be given credit for having made them a possibility. The Morristown club, through Mr. Alexander H. Tiers, Ransom H. Thomas, Vice President of the Stock Exchange; Louis A. Theband, and a few other energetic members, offered to back Park against Dunn for any sum up to $500. The arrangements were finally completed with Mr. Samuel L. Parrish, Secretary of the Shinnecock club, the Meadowbrook club in the mean time having declined to become one of the contracting parties, so each club subscribed $200. It was "Willie" Dunn's idea that the entire amount go to the winner of each tournament, so, should one man win the entire series, he will make the neat little sum of $600 in less than two weeks.

"Willie" Park will go down to Southampton to-morrow to practice on the links until the day of the first match, on Thursday. The Shinnecock links are the largest in extent and probably the finest in the United States. They contain the full eighteen holes, many of them but a short distance back from Shinnecock Bay, and the circuit of the course is three and a half miles. They have been greatly improved since last year and are in perfect condition. "Willie" Park returned to this city the middle of last week, after a visit of two days at Mr. H. Walter Webb's country place at Sherburne, on Lake Champlain, Vt. Mr. Webb has a fine private golf course of nine holes laid out over his farm, and "Willie" Park was invited to inspect it and play over the links. The course is one and a half miles around, well supplied with good natural hazards, and has some excellent long drives. Mr. Webb was well pleased with Park's style of play and they went around the course several times.

Gig Races at Steinway.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., June 30.—The first of a series of monthly club races took place off the Ravenswodd Boat Club's house at Steinway this afternoon. The contest was a single gig handicap, one-mile straightaway. There were fifteen entries and the race was rowed in four heats. The final heat was won by George Stein, with D. W. Murphy a close second. It was a very pretty race from start to finish.

Summaries:

First Heat—Won by George Stein, (0:30, handicap;) A. A. Applegate, (0:25,) second. Second Heat—Won by William Sparr, (0:15;) M. Monaghan, (0:15,) second. Third Heat—Won by D. W. Murphy, (0:20;) F. Schleischaer, (0:15,) second. Fourth Heat—Won by F. Golle, (0:15;) C. Coyer, (0:30,) second.

Final Heat—Won by George Stein, (0:30;) D. W. Murphy, (0:25,) second. Time, 7:10.

The officials of the race were: Judges at finish, Charles T. Duffy, and J. Rourke. Starter, J. A. Gray. Timer, J. Kennedy. The winners of each of the series of races will be presented with handsome gold medals and the one making the most points during the season is to receive a special medal emblematic of the club championship, offered by Justice Charles T. Duffy.

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

AMBROSE PARK, 30th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15—Black America.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Merry World. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Thrilby.
GLENDALE SHOOTING PARK, Glendale, L. I.—National Schuetzen Bund Festival.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 8:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Concert. 9:00—Rice's 1492.
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A Bronze Bust of Cromwell.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Why should London have had to wait for its Cromwell's statue? Ask the Right Hon. Herbert Gladstone, M. P., First Commissioner of Works, and the chances are he won't tell you. He will just acknowledge your letter and promise that you shall hear further from him on the subject. For it appears that Mr. Litchfield, the well-known antiquary, nearly a year ago offered him gratis a bronze bust of the Protector, larger than life size, well found in artistic merit, and reputed an excellent likeness. This has now been disposed of to a private collector, for Mr. Herbert Gladstone, with that Facility of expression for which his family is famous, promised to let Mr. Litchfield hear further from him on the subject, and in an equally characteristic manner failed to do anything of the kind. And Mr. Litchfield hints in a letter to us that "this indifference or forgetfulness of the First Commissioner of Works is not encouraging to private citizens who are inclined to make similar offers." And there are some who will agree with him.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

Times's Record.

The following record is taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level. It shows the changes of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight last night:

3 A. M.	71	3:30 P. M.	78
6 A. M.	72	6 P. M.	77
9 A. M.	75	9 P. M.	74
12 M.	76	12 P. M.	71

Average temperature yesterday.....71¼

Weather Bureau Record.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level, shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	69	72	6 P. M.	72	82
6 A. M.	67	70	9 P. M.	70	74
9 A. M.	72	76	11 P. M.	67	72
12 M.	75	84	12 P. M.	67	72
1 P. M.	73	79			

Average temperature yesterday.....71
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....77
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE IRON BAROMETER.

At the close of last week the remarkable upward movement in the iron and steel industry was continuing and on Friday it was marked by several events of considerable importance, the most significant of which were the advance of $1 per ton in the price of Southern pig iron (with an increase of mining wages) and the acceptance of the wage scale for bar iron as presented by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers two or three weeks ago. The Association's scales for the sheet iron, sheet steel, and tin plate mills had already been accepted by the manufacturers, but action upon the bar iron scale had been deferred.

The price of Southern foundry pig iron has now been increased from $7 to $9.75 per ton since the beginning of the upward movement. With this advance of 39 per cent. may be compared the advance of the price of Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg from about $10 (the average for January was $10.06) to $13, or 30 per cent., and the advance in the case of steel billets from a little less than $15 in March to $20, or 34 per cent. The increase of wages in the Southern iron district has not heretofore kept pace with the increase of prices, but the latest addition to the price of Southern iron carries with it higher wages for 11,000 miners, and a considerable increase at all the furnaces will probably take place in the near future. In the Pittsburg district, on the other hand, the increase of wages has accompanied, and in some instances preceded, the advance of prices, the full scale of the early months of 1893 having been restored at the furnaces and at many of the manufacturing plants.

On Friday also the price of bar iron in the Central West was increased by $2 per ton; the wages of the 2,000 employés of the Phoenix Iron and Bridge Company were advanced, it was decided that the old scale of wages in the shops and on the lines of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company should be restored, and several other similar changes were reported.

The selling price of steel rails has been increased from $22 to $24. This is not a large addition, but it may be recalled that the price was maintained at a high level (when compared with the prices of raw materials and other iron and steel products) by the combination during the period of depression. This is shown by the following table of prices:

	Average for 1890.	Jan., 1893.	Jan., 1894.	Jan., 1895.
Bessemer pig iron..	$18.85	$13.59	$10.90	$10.06
Steel billets.....	30.32	21.75	16.10	14.79
Steel rails.....	31.75	20.00	24.00	22.00

While the price of Bessemer pig iron, the chief raw material, fell 46½ per cent., and that of steel billets, a similar product, 51 per cent., the price of steel rails was permitted by the combination to fall only 30¾ per cent. It was maintained at $30 from February, 1891, to January, 1893; at $29 from January, 1893, to October in the same year; at $24 from December, 1894, to January last, and since the beginning of the present year it has been $22.

There seems to be ample warrant for the advance of prices in the iron and steel industry, and for the increases of wages, in the largely increased demand for products. From the leading iron districts come reports that the product is sold for months to come.

WATER WASTE.

A correspondent suggests that the really serious element in the problem of the supply and distribution of water in this city is that of waste. He thinks that if the full pressure were allowed the consumption would rise to 200 gallons per head per day, and "the reservoir would be pulled dry in a week." His remedy is to "meter every tap and collect pay every two months."

We do not regard the situation as being quite so simple as this. Certainly our correspondent's statement does not touch—it does not pretend to—the question of administration, which is a very important one. In one sense it is the most urgent. No sane man would care to give the extensive task of metering every tap and the corresponding work of collection to a bureau so loosely organized and so deplorably managed as the Water Office has been for some time past. The first thing to be done, and we assume that the Commissioner of Public Works and his engineer must see this more plainly than any outside observer, is to make a searching investigation of the office in all its branches and a thorough and business-like reorganization of it. The real condition of the water system cannot be known until this is done. After it is done there is no doubt that the question of water waste, of which we have frequently urged the importance, can be dealt with in a businesslike fashion.

THE ECONOMIES OF STREET CLEANING.

All of us, excepting the Controller, are gratefully aware of the service which Col. Waring has done the city in cleaning the streets. There is, however, a suspicion abroad that he does not trouble himself enough about economy and that he is disposed to clean the streets regardless of expense. The report of the committeee of the Board of Estimate indeed tends to vindicate the Commissioner from this charge, but the charge was almost necessarily suggested by the occasion that elicited the report. Instead of doing the best he could with the appropriation, he showed a disposition to find out what it really cost to clean the streets by the experiment of really cleaning them. There are a good many people who have an obvious motive for trying to make out that an official upon whom their "pull" is powerless is careless how much money he spends, and of pretending to be distressed about it, nice economical lot that they are themselves; and they have succeeded in infecting with this notion a good many even of the people who support the Commissioner and are quite prepared to foot the bills for street cleaning.

The fact is that as Col. Waring is the only street cleaner we have had who really cleaned streets, so he is the only Commissioner who has ever paid any intelligent attention to the economies of street cleaning, his predecessors having occupied themselves exclusively with the question of making enough of a showing for their money not to be drummed out of office; and this became increasingly easy as people became more reconciled by use to the conviction that filth was the normal and inevitable condition, if not of all cities, at least of this city. Some time ago Col. Waring made the startling statement that street cleaning could be made to pay for itself, and more, in a few years by the introduction of more intelligent methods of utilizing the wastes. This was a declaration that, not only as a matter of public health and decency and self-respect, but as a matter of actual cash, it is far cheaper to clean the streets than to leave them dirty. Startling as is the conclusion, it results from the assumption, which few people will be disposed to question, that the population of New-York throws away matter utilizable, not, of course, by the people who throw it away, but by somebody, at the rate of a cent a head a day beyond the cost of collection, and a cent a head a day means $7,000,000 a year.

This thesis Col. Waring maintains and develops in a very interesting paper on "The Disposal of a City's Waste" in the current number of The North American Review. He admits at the outset that there are no data for determining, with any approach to exactness, the value of what is thrown away. It may amount to considerably less than the conjectured sum or to considerably more. But it is certain that in the aggregate it is of great value. A proof of this is that, whereas before 1878 the city paid $10.50 a man a week for trimming the scows, the work was done for nothing from that year until 1882, in consideration of the "by-products" of scow trimming, and since 1882 the city has received compensation for it, amounting in 1892-3 to $1,795 a week. The discovery that the refuse contained valuable matter was coincident with the rise of Italian immigration to importance, and the work is now done by Italians under the supervision of a padrone, who pays for the privilege of making such explorations in the refuse as can be done incidentally to the work of trimming, and under many disadvantages.

Considering that this revenue has been gained under the economists who are so much distressed about Col. Waring's extravagance, it is plain on the face of it that the privilege is even now worth much more than has been paid for it. Col. Waring gives a list of twenty-six articles, which may be called "staples," which are sifted as well as may be under the existing conditions from the mass of rubbish, and which are marketable. He does not undertake to give the aggregate value of them, but it is clear that a contractor who pays the city $90,000 in cash and $50,000 in labor for the privilege of looking over its dust heaps is not losing money. With a proper separation and distribution of rubbish, beginning in the houses, it seems entirely practicable to make the cleaning of the city pay for itself. Any regulations that may be devised to that end will be cheerfully observed and in his own household enforced by every good citizen. If to the unprecedented feat of cleaning the streets Col. Waring shall also join the feat of doing it for nothing, he will amply have earned the statue that will be reared to him by a grateful community.

VALKYRIE III.

Nobody can fail to admire the pluck and liberality with which British yachtsmen continue to challenge for the America's Cup, after an unbroken series of defeats and disappointments. It would have been a matter of regret to American yachtsmen, and even to those who are now busy with preparations to defend the cup, if Valkyrie III. had not shown any marked improvement over her unsuccessful predecessor.

It seems, however, that there is no occasion for regret on that score, however much there may be for apprehension that the new boat is too good. To be sure, the latest race was not a very good test. The wind was light and capricious, and the loser in such weather would take no shame for his defeat. If a race for the cup were to come off in such weather, it would be agreed to be no fair test. Fortunately, it would not be allowed to count under the time limit adopted for the international races. It appears that the first round of the course, which cannot have been much if at all over twenty miles, was barely finished in five hours.

It does not follow that there was "nothing proven." It seems to have been pretty well proven that the new challenger is faster in light airs than the Ailsa, which in turn has shown herself, or rather did show herself when she first came out, faster in such airs than the Britannia. When the yachts were together and the wind was fairly true she seems pretty clearly to have been the best boat, though of course the prodigious beating she gave the other two was mainly a matter of luck. We shall have to wait for better yachting weather before arriving at a real judgment of what she can do, for which a very good "line" is furnished by the Britannia, the competitor, and not far from the equal, of Valkyrie II. So far as the indications from her first appearance go, they are that the Defender will have to be very considerably faster than the Vigilant to give us a comfortable assurance of keeping the cup.

BLACKBURN'S GLOOMY FUTURE.

Some of the political correspondence from Kentucky suggests the possibility that Senator Blackburn, smarting from the defeat of his attempt to commit Kentucky Democrats to an unsound-money policy and the Senatorial aspirations of an unsound Democrat, may now exert what he may choose to call his influence to assure the election of the Republican candidate.

To solicit Mr. Hardin, the Democratic candidate for Governor, to decline the nomination because the platform did not suit Mr. Blackburn, and to add to that solicitation, as he is reported to have done, the prediction that if he ran he would be the first Democratic candidate in Kentucky to permit a Republican victory, betrays a deeper sense of chagrin than it might be supposed was possible to a man so little sensitive as Senator Blackburn, who has always prided himself upon regularity and upon his orthodox aversion for anything like "kicking" or Mugwumpery.

If it should turn out, as a result of Mr. Hardin's resolution to ignore Blackburn's advice and his determination to make a fight for the Governorship, that Blackburn's prediction was wrong, and Kentucky should elect not only Hardin but a Legislature strongly bent to elect another Senator than Blackburn, the oratorical and dictatorial Blackburn would have his deserts, the country would suffer no loss, and Kentucky would assuredly be better served in the Senate.

Kentucky Democrats ought to have ascertained long ago that Blackburn has no convictions that he will not sacrifice or compromise to keep power. It was he who was chosen by Gorman, when the House of Representatives was to be "bunkoed" into accepting the Tariff bill as made up by "the Senators from Havemeyer," to present to the House the proposition that if the bill were taken as it stood the supplementary bills for free sugar, free coal, and free iron ore would be passed by the Senate. The House ought to have doubted the sincerity of the Senate as well as its messenger. It certainly had its opinion of the messenger before the experience was ended.

There can be small doubt that if Blackburn could have known in advance that the sound-money men in the Kentucky Convention would outnumber the free-silver men, there would have been no more courageous, candid, and vehement voice for sound money in the convention than that of Blackburn. But it would have been a merely vocal and selfish loyalty to a cause. But when did the Democrats of Kentucky not know that Blackburn's ability was not almost exclusively vocal?

Even if it be assumed that a State may choose a Senator because he has a deep voice, a flow of immaterial language, a spreading sense of Senatorial importance and privilege, settled indifference to legislative work, and a sneaking tendency to promote the policies of the opposition, it may occur to the people of Kentucky that they may be able to find more than one man in the Blue Grass State who possesses all of these qualifications. The rejection of Blackburn's platform encourages the belief that the rejection of the man will follow naturally and in good season.

SENATOR CHANDLER'S ASPIRATIONS.

It is reported from Concord, N. H., that Senator Chandler has made up his mind to try to secure the nomination for Vice President on the Republican ticket, and that Mr. Harrison is the leading man to whom he aspires to be understudy. There are some things more unlikely than his success. Vice Presidential nominations are not easily indicated beforehand, because they depend too largely on the chances of the struggle for the first place. In the whirlpool of the convention, after the Presidential candidate is selected, a piece of worm-eaten wreckage like Chandler might very probably come to the surface and be tossed into the second place.

The plan attributed to him for preparing this eventuality has all the superficial shrewdness and essential duplicity that might be expected from the New-Hampshire Senator. By dint of strenuous and conspicuous "booming" of Mr. Reed, with the expectation that he cannot be named and with the idea that his votes may be available in barter with the Harrison brokers, Mr. Chandler is said to hope to arouse a craving for a place on the ticket in the New-England mind which, after Reed's collapse, can only be satisfied by the naming of Chandler for the Vice Presidency. Should the main elements in this little plot turn out fairly successful, the Senator relies on his especial popularity in the South and West to sustain him. The South, he thinks, will be grateful for the zeal he has always shown in "taking care" of Southern Republicans, the West will wish to repay him for his support of the silver schemes, and both will join with the East in recognizing their debt to him in fighting tariff reform in season and out of season by all the devices known to a trained and unscrupulous parliamentarian.

It is a very pretty plan, but we risk little in predicting, though it may possibly work, that probably it will not. It is a long way yet to the convention. Just now it seems—or until recently it has seemed—certain to the Republican managers that their party may count on victory, and that the only open question must be the division of the spoils. But now that there are strong indications that the Democrats will not, by taking the wrong side of the currency question, make a present of sure success to their opponents, the prospect is greatly changed. If the currency is not the dominating issue, the tariff may be, for it stands next in order. If that be the issue—and the nomination of Harrison would go far to make it so—much will depend on the business condition of the country. The better that is, the weaker the Republicans will be, because they will be the advocates of a disturbing change. This is the situation so far as it can now be defined by its broad features. It is by no means certainly favorable for such plans as that of Senator Chandler. He would do well to hold his head level and stay his mind from wandering too far into the future, or he will drop his eggs and his chickens will never be hatched.

THE ART OF ROWING.

Since 1885 Yale and Harvard have rowed nine races on the Thames course and Yale has been the winner eight times. Harvard has had, we think, as much and as good raw material out of which racing crews could be made as Yale has had; indeed, the supply of material, as indicated by the number of students, has been larger at Cambridge than at New-Haven. We may fairly assume that the average of physical excellence and of capacity for development by training has been as high at the university which has been victorious in only one race out of the last nine as at the university which has been so successful. The conclusion is suggested that at Harvard the raw material has not been well used. Possibly the oarsmen were not wisely selected—we recall the fact that Harvard graduates have sometimes expressed the opinion that oarsmen were not always chosen with strict regard to the rules which should govern the selection of members of a representative crew; it may be that the course and regimen of training have been defective; it is plain enough that the stroke used by Harvard as a rule has been inferior to that which Yale has been using, except in two or three races, for a considerable number of years, and this has been admitted more than once by Harvard oarsmen after a defeat. It was admitted last Friday night by the assistant coach of the Harvard University eight.

For the natural, sensible, and very effective stroke which has been so serviceable in her contests with Harvard and for the natural and reasonable method of training which has enabled her crews to take full advantage of that stroke, Yale is indebted to one man, a graduate of twenty years ago. While still an undergraduate, Mr. Robert J. Cook made a careful study, both in this country and in England, of the art of rowing and of training methods. He then introduced at Yale the stroke which has since been identified with his name and substituted a new and reasonable system of training for old and objectionable methods which had been taught by professionals at New-Haven and elsewhere. Since that time so much of that which was introduced by Mr. Cook has been adopted in this country by professional as well as by amateur oarsmen that the value and importance of his service may now be unknown to some who are familiar with the rowing of the present, and may be overlooked by others. But a careful history of rowing for the last quarter of a century in this country will show that the changes wrought by Mr. Cook, both in stroke and in training, were little short of a revolution. There have been years in the last two decades when Yale has been induced to depart from the methods taught by her greatest oarsman, and as a rule the departure has led to unfortunate results. We do not propose to describe here what is called the Cook stroke. It is sufficient to say that it exemplifies a highly intelligent, natural, and effective application of force to the oar.

The rowing experience of Yale exhibits much that may be learned with advantage by other colleges which desire to excel in rowing contests. Before Cook's day Yale relied upon professional instructors and coaches. During most of the time since his first appearance as a successful college oarsman she has relied upon the instruction and guidance of one of her own men who learned the art while he was an undergraduate and has been willing to give the university the benefit of his knowledge in the years that have since elapsed. His success and the success of the crews taught by him show what may be accomplished by the patient and practical application of trained intelligence, by good discipline, and by reasonable methods of training. If any college desires to put racing crews on the water, it should also desire to make the best of its rowing material, and if a knowledge of the best methods cannot be obtained through instruction from its own undergraduates or alumni, it should not be unwilling to learn from other similar institutions which excel. If the methods of rowing and training used at Yale are as good as the results accomplished by following them have been satisfactory, there is nothing to prevent any other college from ascertaining what they are and taking advantage of them so far as local conditions will permit.

Over in England it seems to be the fashion just at present to use the word "predecease" as a transitive verb. For instance, one Londoner, in writing about the late Sir Charles Murray, dares to say: "Sir Charles's younger brother, Admiral Henry Murray, predeceased him by thirty years." The expression is a horribly clumsy and illogical one, even if Shakespeare did make use of it in a single instance—"If children predecease progenitors, we are their offspring"—and he is doubtless as ashamed of the barbarism by this time as Mr. Howells will be a century or two hence of having invented the verb "to mislanguage" and inflicted it upon Harper's Weekly.

Some strange influence, of a hypnotic nature perhaps, must have been exerted at San Francisco upon the local Inspectors of Steam Vessels just before their investigation of the Colima disaster began. No other explanation will account for the decision they have just rendered, which is to the effect that, as the Captain, first officer, and chief engineer went down with the ill-fated vessel, it is impossible to decide what caused the accident. Yet the Inspectors seem to have had no difficulty in determining that the Colima was staunch and seaworthy; that no danger was anticipated until a few minutes before the steamer sank, and that good discipline was maintained on board. Why the witnesses—passengers, subordinate officers, and members of the crew—whose evidence on these points, all more or less delicate and each requiring considerable technical knowledge to determine, should have been unhesitatingly accepted, while the equally good evidence, coming from the same sources, as to the reckless manner in which the Colima's deck was piled with lumber, was rejected completely—that is a problem of the most mysterious kind. The fact that many damage suits have been started, or are in contemplation, against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company should not be forgotten by any one who may be disposed to attack this problem, and another fact worth noting is the sudden loss of the powers of speech that afflicted the rescued crew as soon as the company's officials had a chance to give them some paternal advice.

Clerk Hall of the Court of General Sessions is in the way of being visited by a large number of anxious bald-headed men. Hall has been bald, and now has hair; only an inch in length, to be sure, but that inch covers an area recently bare. As this unexpected and welcome growth has all appeared since the reformation of last Fall, and as the wearer of the new hair says it is all quite simple, and that the way to do it may be learned without cost, the Clerk of General Sessions is likely to draw a larger number of callers than the honorable the Mayor himself.

THE COPPER SITUATION IN AMERICA

Gradual and Steady Appreciation in Prices for Two Months.

From The London Economist, June 22.

Under date June 11, a well-informed New-York correspondent writes: "There has been a gradual and steady appreciation in the value of copper from 9½ cents per pound two months ago to 10¾ cents to-day. The upward movement has also been accompanied with a large business to consumers and exporters. The latest sales include heavy transactions at the hitherto market maximum of 10¾ cents for deliveries running through the Summer months.

"The progress of the market has not been marked by any important recession in value since the upward tendency made its appearance, even when the London quotation broke nearly £2 per ton on the news that the meeting of the copper magnates broke up without arriving at any agreement to regulate European production and American exports. The exact position seemed at that time better understood on this side of the Atlantic, and the market here was sustained with unrelenting firmness. Mutual jealousy seemed to play no small part in preventing an 'honorable understanding' between the copper producers coming to a definite issue last month. But since negotiations have failed, it is conceded by those most prominently related to copper interests that the outlook and prospects are really brighter without any artificial bolstering of the market.

"Now, the market rests on its intrinsic merits, and the legitimate character of its inherent strength is more apparent. The rise in copper and the firm tone of the market are based on perfectly legitimate grounds. Business seems actually in process of assuming its normal condition. The improvement has become so general it cannot be checked by minor incidents. Brass and copper mills throughout the country are well employed with executing and booking orders, and some manufacturers find it impossible to keep up with the demands of their customers, although working overtime. Schedule prices on brass and copper goods have undergone material changes. Sheet brass has advanced to 11½ and 12 cents per pound, and bare electrical copper wire from 10⅝ cents in February to 13 cents, present base price. In contrast to recent custom, manufacturers quote prices subject to prompt acceptance.

"There has been considerable interest manifested regarding the future ownership of the great Anaconda Copper Mine, in Montana. The company has just been reorganized, and articles of incorporation were filed on the 8th inst., placing the capital stock at $30,000,000, divided into 300,000 shares of $100 each. The rumor that the Rothschilds had bought the mine is reported to be without foundation. The reorganization, it is stated, is for the purpose of concentrating interests which hitherto have been too diversified, and also for the purpose of placing its shares on the market. The Anaconda produced last year 95,578,000 pounds of refined copper. A large porportion of its output is treated by the electrolytic process.

"Copper mining companies have been operating their mines on such small profits lately that they have been compelled to devise and resort to every known method to reduce cost of production. Some of the largest producers have been returning less than 6 per cent. per annum to their stockholders in the past twelve months, but with copper at 11 cents per pound they can do much better. There has been an active speculation in the copper shares during the past two months. Some of the specialties have scored a rapid advance.

"The following table shows the comparison in prices for several of the leading copper shares in amount bid:

	June 10, 1895. Price.	Market Value.
Calumet and Hecla.....	$292.00	$29,200,000
Tamarack.....	135.00	6,750,000
Quincy.....	118.00	5,900,000
Boston and Montana....	52.50	6,562,500
Butte and Boston.....	15.37½	3,075,000
Atlantic.....	15.00	600,000
Franklin.....	15.75	630,.00
Osceola.....	28.00	1,400,000
Wolverine.....	6.25	375,000
Total.....		$54,492,500

	Feb. 13, 1895. Price.	Market Value.
Calumet and Hecla.....	$200.00	$29,000,000
Tamarack.....	143.00	7,150,000
Quincy.....	99.00	4,950,000
Boston and Montana.....	35.75	4,468,750
Butte and Boston.....	8.67½	1,025,000
Atlantic.....	10.00	400,000
Franklin.....	12.50	500,000
Osceola.....	21.00	1,050,000
Wolverine.....	3.25	195,000
Total.....		$49,638,750

A Siberian Temperance Society.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The oddest temperance society in the world is the abstaining commune of Achlyka, in Siberia, all of whose members are strict teetotalers every day in the year except one. Regularly on the first day of September, year after year, all the adult members of the commune assemble in the parish church, and every one takes a solemn vow before the altar to drink no wine, beer, or spirits "from the morrow" of the following day for a whole year. The clause "from the morrow" is introduced in order to give them a reward for their virtues in the shape of a whole day of drunken carnival. As soon as they leave the church they begin to indulge in a horrible Bacchanalian drinking, which continues throughout the day, until neither man nor woman in the village is sober. This is naturally followed by considerable physical suffering, and then by mental remorse, whereupon the penitent parish enters upon its twelvemonth of model sobriety, and all live like the Rechabites. Some students imagine that this proceeding may be a prehistoric tribal custom.

A NICARAGUAN COFFEE PLANTER TALKS.

Good Profits, He Says, Are Made, and the Crop Never Fails.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal.

Considerable interest in the raising of coffee in Nicaragua has been felt in Minneapolis and St. Paul lately, on account of the return of W. H. De Savigny, a former resident, who has been in Nicaragua for the last two years. A company has been formed for carrying on the business in the Central American State, and it is probable that several more of the residents of the two cities will go down to Nicaragua in the near future.

Mr. De Savigny was a resident of Merriam Park. He heard of the new coffee plantations in Nicaragua, and went there to investigate. He was so impressed with the prospects that he staid, and is now in possession of a farm of about 120 acres, from which he took his first crop the last Winter. The new company, which is the outgrowth of the investigations made originally by Mr. De Savigny and his friends, is called the St. Paul and Nicaragua Coffee Company, and its $80,000 worth of stock is held by parties living in the two cities. It has already invested in 1,500 acres of coffee lands, and will have trees in bearing in a few months. In talking of the coffee industry in Nicaragua, Mr. De Savigny said:

"I know of no investment which offers such large and sure returns as that of coffee raising in Nicaragua. In the first place, the regions of the world where coffee may be successfully grown are very few. The products of the eastern coffee fields is very much reduced, and the Brazil output is comparatively small on account of the troubles in that country. The Brazil coffee is the cheapest in the market, while ours is the very best. We get the price paid for the finest Mocha, which, by the way, does not reach the American market at all. The Mocha, so called, which you buy in a grocery store is probably a Nicaraguan coffee, and, as it is just as good, you are quite as well off.

"For the American market we have the advantage of being near at hand and having a fine climate. The coffee regions of Nicaragua are in the mountains, a couple of hundred miles from Corinto, the Pacific seaport, and half as far from Managua, the capital. As coffee will not grow at all at less than an altitude of 1,000 feet, and does best at 3,000 feet, the coffee region is, of course, high enough to be healthy. We have never had any sickness since we went to Nicaragua. The temperature ranges from 68° to 78°—never colder or warmer. Labor is plenty and cheap, and lands, so far, have not been very costly. At the present rate of investment, however, the lands will soon all be taken up. Capital is going in very fast, especially from the United States. I should say that within the last twelve months at least $250,000 has been invested in our district.

Mr. De Savigny is near Matagalpa, which is the chief town of the coffee region. It is a place of perhaps of 4,000 people, with few advantages in the way of schools and civilized necessities, but inhabited by a peaceful and rather industrious people, who are fast becoming impregnated with the Yankee vim, which is introduced by the American investors. The recent separation of Church and State in Nicaragua, Mr. De Savigny says, is likely to bring about the introduction of public schools, and other important adjuncts of modern civilization.

When harvested, the coffee crop is hauled from the Matagalpa district to Managua, or some station on the railroad to Corinto. This is a wagon haul of 120 miles, but labor is so cheap that the expense is but a trifle. A railroad extension will soon be built at Matagalpa. The cost of the crop laid down in New-York or Liverpool the planters figure from $6 to $7.50 per hundred pounds. The average price paid in the last few years has been about $22.50. These figures indicate why Mr. De Savigny regards the business as the most profitable in which any one can engage. Another element in its excellence as an investment is that a coffee plantation, once started, is good for fifty years. The trees bear after two years, and then live for fifty years; and a crop failure has never been known in the country.

Russia Prolific of Centenarians.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Russia seems to be prolific of centenarians, though one would hardly be disposed to regard the general conditions of existence under the Government of the Czar as conducive to longevity. Last year we were told of the French Cavalry Colonel who fought in his middle age at Borodino, and would not, perhaps, have died even in his one hundred and thirty-seventh year if some benevolent persons had not got up a subscription for his benefit. Lawrenta Efimoff, who has just shuffled off this mortal coil in the Province of Samara, beats this worthy hollow. He was half way through his second century when death cut short his career. He probably owed the prolongation of his days to the fact that he spent his youth in the honorable and healthy profession of brigandage. In the reign of Catherine II. he belonged to the famous band commanded by Pougatcheff, and having been caught was sent by the Empress to Siberia. However, he had his revenge by surviving his persecutrix just five years. He did not imitate most of his rivals in senility by retaining all his faculties to the last, for he was blind for some time before bidding farewell to the world.

Tacoma's Trade with Alaska.

From The Tacoma (Washington) Ledger.

An odd feature of the strawberry situation is that large shipments of strawberries are being made from this city to Alaska. There is a demand in the Northern Territory for fresh berries. It is impossible to ship from Oregon or California, on account of the distance, and hence this vicinity, with hardly enough strawberries to supply local wants, is being called on to supply Alaska. Said a well-known commission man: "We are shipping all kinds of fruit, vegetables, and green stuff to Alaska by every boat. All the stuff is of local growth, as that brought from elsewhere will not stand shipment. And right here I would like to tell you something that the general public does not seem to understand. That is that our shipments from Tacoma to Alaska are increasing 30 per cent. every steamer. We are building up a magnificent Alaskan trade in this city. At the present time, of course, the commission men are doing the bulk of the business, on account of the season, but there is a steadily growing demand from Alaska upon all classes of business houses in Tacoma."

Private Life of the Shahzada.

From The London Truth.

As only the public life of the Shahzada is commented upon and described, little is known of how our Afghan guests get on inside Dorchester House. It is said that the Ameer's son was not, in the first instance, quite satisfied with the accommodation offered him

NEW PEERAGES CREATED

Honors Conferred on the Members of Rosebery's Cabinet.

HOUGHTON AND CANNINGTON EARLS

Henry Broughton Loch and a Few Others Made Barons—Lesser Honors for the Lesser Lights of the Cabinet.

LONDON, June 30.—The list of honors conferred by the Queen on the occasion of the retirement of the Rosebery Government has been published. Lord Houghton, the retiring Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Lord Carrington, the retiring Lord Chamberlain, become Earls. The following are created Barons: Sir Henry Brougham Loch, recently Governor of Cape Colony; the Right Hon. Herbert Gardner, M. P., the retiring President of the Board of Agriculture; Mr. Sydney James Stern, M. P., and Mr. James Williamson, M. P.

The Baronets include the Lord Mayor of London and Mr. Leyland, an ex-Member of Parliament.

The Right Hon. Henry Fowler, Secretary of State for India in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet, is made Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India; the Right Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman, the retiring Secretary of State for War, a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Bath, and Mr. Giffen, a Knight Commander of the same order.

In its issue to-morrow The Chronicle will say it is rumored that the Marquis of Lansdowne, the new Secretary of State for War, intends to make Gen. Lord Roberts Commander in Chief of the army, ignoring Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, whom Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, the late War Minister, intended should have the position.

The Post and The Graphic will to-morrow remark upon the illogical creation of peers by a Government upon whose programme the political extinction of the House of Lords is prominently inscribed.

The Daily News will say that it must not be hastily assumed that Lord Rosebery has abandoned his intention, and hints that the peerages just conferred were promised prior to his speech at Bradford against the House of Lords.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE IN BERLIN

Intended to Explode and Kill the Chief Executive of Police.

BERLIN, June 30.—A wooden case weighing twenty-five pounds arrived Saturday night at the parcel office in Oranienburgerstrasse, this city, from Fuerstenwald. The case was addressed to the Chief Executive of the Police, Col. Krause. The sender had given the name of Thomas.

A liquid trickling from the bottom of the case aroused the suspicions of the officials. The bottom was loosened, when it was discovered that the liquid was benzine. The police were summoned, and they found that the case contained five liters of benzine in seven bottles joined together with lint, and connected with an alarm clock set at 10:30 o'clock. There was also in the case a five-chambered loaded revolver, the trigger of which was connected by a cord with the lid of the case and the clock. Thus, at 10:30 o'clock, or upon removing the lid, there would have been an explosion.

The police are searching for the sender of the infernal machine.

CHAKIR PASHA'S APPOINTMENT.

No Step Regarding Armenia Taken Since Rosebery's Resignation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 30.—The powers have taken no notice of the appointment of Chakir Pasha as Inspector of the provinces in Asia Minor.

Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, has not taken a step regarding Armenia since the resignation of Lord Rosebery.

Penitentiary Congress Opened.

PARIS, June 30.—M. Loygues, Minister of the Interior, to-day opened the International Penitentiary Congress, in the presence of President Faure, Prime Minister Ribot, and other distinguished men. Seven hundred delegates were present. A banquet was given in the evening.

American Warships Leave Kiel.

KIEL, June 30.—The United States warships New-York, Columbia, and Marblehead sailed from this port to-day. The San Francisco will remain here.

HUI KIN A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN

He Was Ordained Last Night in the Church in University Place.

Hui Kin, a native Chinaman, was last night ordained a minister in the University Place Presbyterian Church with all the ceremonies attending the Presbyterian ritual. Hui Kin is an intelligent-looking man, about thirty-five years old, with scarcely any of the physical characteristics of his race, and for a year and a half has held a preacher's license and has conducted a Chinese mission at 14 University Place.

Unusual interest was attached to the event, as he is the first Chinaman who was ever ordained for the Christian ministry in this part of the country, and only two other cases in the country are recorded, these being in California.

Kin came to the United States about twenty years ago, and five years later embraced Christianity. He came to New-York ten years ago, and immediately took up religious work among his fellow-countrymen in this city. He studied theology under the direction of the New-York Presbytery, and conducted missions under its direction.

The Rev. Arthur Brown delivered an interesting ordination sermon.

Accidents Due to Street Cars.

There were the usual number of minor accidents yesterday to passengers on cable and horse cars. None was badly enough hurt to be sent to a hospital.

Josephine Lamb, twenty-seven years old, of 1 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, fell from a Third Avenue cable car at Seventy-sixth Street. She suffered from shock, and went home after being attended by a surgeon from the Presbyterian Hospital.

Alexander McKenzie, eighty-eight years old, of 156 East Sixty-fourth Street, fell while getting on a cable car at One Hundred and Eighth Street and Third Avenue. His right leg was bruised.

John Mahon, twenty-one years old, of 424 East Eighty-third Street, fell from a Second Avenue horse car at Twenty-third Street at 3:45 o'clock. He went home after a slight scalp wound had been dressed.

Run Down a Wheelman.

James C. Lavin, thirty-two years old, a teamster of Throgg's Neck, was in the Morrisania Court yesterday morning, charged with deliberately running into Richard Stark of Fordham, who was riding a bicycle on Pelham Avenue Saturday night. Stark, accompanied by Douglass Knox, also of Fordham, attempted to pass by Lavin on the road. Lavin was on the opposite side of the street, but deliberately turned his horses over and caught Stark and his wheel against the curb.

Stark's wheel was broken, and he received a severe scalp wound. Policeman Barnard Farrell, detailed in that part of the new district, arrested Lavin. The man was held by Justice Martin in $1,000 bonds to answer.

Archbishop Corrigan at St. John's.

Archbishop Corrigan made his visitation to St. John's Church, King's Bridge, yesterday, and while there blessed the basement of the new church, which is roofed over and used for service. The edifice was started about two years ago. Father O'Gorman of the church and Fathers Joseph Bigley, James Rigney, and Timothy Minton, Paulists, assisted at the ceremony. The Archbishop celebrated high mass and preached a sermon. Directly afterward he confirmed 112 children of the parish. He then made his visitation.

FIREMEN KILLED AND INJURED

Collapse of a Floor in a Building in Worcester—An Entire Company Buried in the Debris.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 30.—Two firemen were killed and several were injured this morning by the collapse of a floor in the building occupied by the Hubley Manufacturing Supply Company. The dead are:

BOYLE, JOHN J., Lieutenant.
BRIGHAM, WILLIAM F., hoseman.

The injured are:

AVERY, W. N., Captain.
BASSFORD, FREDERICK H.
CASEY, JOHN P.
CHADWICK, W. H., Lieutenant.
CHAMBERLIN, C. E.
COLEMAN, GEORGE D., Deputy Chief Engineer.
HAM, H. H.
McCOMB, FREDERICK W.
SWEET, E. N., Captain.

The fire was on the second and third floors of the building, and the companies which were in the building when it collapsed were Hose No. 4, Engine No. 1, and Hose No. 9.

Hose 4 was at work on the third floor, and the entire company was carried to the first floor, a distance of thirty feet.

Deputy Chief Engineer George S. Coleman and Henry H. Ham, of Hose 9, clung to a ladder which had been raised on the outside of the building. When the crash came the end of the ladder to which they were clinging broke and they tumbled to the first floor. The men were buried beneath tons of débris, and it took two hours to dig them out.

Hosemen Bassford and Casey were quite severely jammed, but will recover, and the injuries to the others consist of severe cuts from glass and falling timbers.

The financial loss is about $10,000.

WOULD REMOVE THE WATER GATES

Have a Full Supply and Charge for Quantity Used, Says Mr. Thomson.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Regarding the general subject of "The Water Supply," as brought up in your leading editorial of to-day's issue, permit me to make the following observations:

The present per capita consumption in New-York City is fully one hundred gallons every twenty-four hours. This rate is approximately five times greater than Berlin, four times that of London, and three times that of such cities as Providence, Fall River, and Atlanta; but—and tell it not in whispers—we are using less than half the quantity used, say, in Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, and Philadelphia.

The water reservoirs of Chicago, Detroit, and Buffalo are the great lakes; therefore the capacity of the supply is limited only by steam power, pumps, and distribution pipes. Nevertheless, the systems now installed in these cities have for some time been taxed to their utmost. The engineers of at least one of the above-named cities, as was also the case last year in Rochester, were forced to pinch down the main valves in order to prevent one section of the town from taking more than its fair pro rata.

Do you happen to remember the condition of the New-York City water supply prior to the opening of the new aqueduct? I have never observed praise of Mr. Birdsall by the public press for his wise and untiring action during that trying period, when he doubtless averted a water famine. "Public office is a public trust," wherein failure is certain to have a howling recognition, but the most painstaking efforts are accepted as a matter of course.

But your implied suggestion is worthy of immediate action, for, in my opinion, it would be a most instructive demonstration—one in which the public would be most interested—if every main stop-valve in New-York City were opened up wide.

In such event I venture the prediction, based upon some knowledge of the subject, that the per capita consumption would immediately rise to at least 200 gallons per day; or, as it has erstwhile been tersely put, "Give the public the opportunity to take water without restriction and the reservoir would be pulled dry in a week!"

Here is the remedy: Meter every tap and collect pay every two months. What your every-day business man pays for he does not heedlessly waste.

And this would be the result: Valves might then safely be wide open; water pressure would be a maximum, and the per capita consumption would probably not exceed, as it need not, fifty gallons per day. Then New-York City would have a reserve capacity for every purpose for years.

The foregoing is what a business man would do if he controlled the water rights and acted upon business principles, based upon the best interests of the public and equity to himself. But that the public company will do this is hardly to be expected; for on the one hand would be the press proclaiming that water should be "free as air," and on the other hand the "official mind," that rare mental phenomenon, acting, when it does act, with dignified conservatism.

It is certain, however, that the coming question is not where to go for additional supply, but properly to use—not waste—that which we now have.

And further deponent sayeth not.

JOHN THOMSON, C. E.

New-York, June 30, 1895.

Abuse in Functions of Baptism.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

M. Wirz and M. Monnier, members of the Geneva Conseil d'Etat, have been denouncing a very serious abuse which is creeping into the rites or functions of baptism. M. Wirz has a grievance against the owners of horses and races in his own and other lands, and M. Monnier writes to denounce Anarchists and Socialists who will persist in civilly christening their children Beelzebub, Lucifer, and Satan. On the other hand, M. Wirz complains that stallions and race horses are monopolizing the names of all the saints, and "that it cannot but be a grievance to devout minds" to hear, for example, that St. Paul is suffering from spavin, or that the Nazarene, one of a sect who might drink nothing stronger than water, has been guilty of the strange solecism of straining his hock. Colleges, too, rejoice in the names of saints, and, if M. Wirz had visited Oxford or Cabridge during the eights' season, he would have heard of stranger things than these. In the present case, however, a slight exchange would quite meet the difficulty. The Anarchist babes should take the names of the saints, and try to live up to them, while, if a stallion is christened Lucifer, that, too, would be a compliment. The highest praise the French can give a horse is to say he has "le diable au corps."

Wooden Hats.

From The American Hatter.

A Massachusetts inventor has patented a machine which is supplied with fine planing teeth. A log of wood cut square is fed to it, and when the log passes through it has furnished a hundred strips of wood much resembling excelsior. Their length, of course, is that of the log. It is claimed that these when moistened can be woven much more readily than straw and make as durable a hat.

The inventor says it is twice as light as straw, and that, because of its easier manipulation and cheaper cost, it will supersede the straw now used for the construction of headgear. Even women's Leghorn hats and the finest Panamas may become possible for those who can't afford them now.

Use City Hall for a High School.

JERSEY CITY, June 30.—The Rev. John L. Scudder advocated to-night in his pulpit the use of the new Jersey City Hall, now being erected, at a cost of $800,000, as a high school until a new high school is built.

"It is a disgrace for a city of nearly 200,000 inhabitants," he said, "to have no better edifice for a higher education than that primitive, inadequate, and hybrid institution on Bay Street, which is nothing but a grammar school, with a high school in the top story. If this branch of education is worth anything at all, it is worth a home of its own."

Cycler Betts Badly Injured.

JERSEY CITY, June 30.—Frank Betts, aged forty, of 84 Walker Street, this city, took a spin on his bicycle in Greenville, Saturday evening. In Ocean Avenue, near Danforth Avenue, he turned out for the carriage of Otton Schlichter and ran against the horse of George Nallor of Danforth Avenue, who was passing. Betts was stepped on by the horse and one of his ribs was broken and driven into his lung. He is in the City Hospital in a precarious condition.

THE STANFORD DECISION

Judge Ross's Opinion of the Debt to the Government.

NO INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY

Grounds on Which the Decision was Made in Favor of Mrs. Stanford and the Millionaire's Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—Judge Ross in his decision yesterday on the demurrer in the fifteen-million-dollar suit of the Government against the Stanford estate to recover the share due from Stanford as a shareholder of the Southern Pacific, reviewed the National legislation by which the construction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railways was authorized and provisions made for the issuance of bonds and for their redemption. Section 6 was particularly referred to, as it provided that the Union Pacific should equip its road and perform certain functions for the Government, and in case of a failure to meet its financial obligations to the Government all of its improvements should revert to the Government.

The legislation affecting the Central Pacific applied to the latter the same terms and conditions as applied to the Union Pacific and the same forfeitures. The act further provides that the forfeitures should be on the failure of the companies to complete the roads within the time specified in the act or pay the bonds on maturity.

On April 4, 1864, the California Legislature passed an act of aid to the Central Pacific, which vested in it all the rights given it by the legislation of Congress. The Western Pacific was incorporated under these acts to connect with the Central Pacific at Sacramento. This corporation in 1870 merged with the Central Pacific, and the combined property came under the legislation affecting the Central Pacific and Union Pacific. All other consolidations were similarly affected between the Missouri River and the Pacific coast.

The Central Pacific accepted the terms offered. In all the corporations affected in this State Stanford was a stockholder, holding 130,880 shares in a total of 320,000 shares paid in. He owned 13,500 shares of the Western Pacific Railroad when it received aid. It was charged that no part of the money due the Government had been paid, and that it now amounted to more than $78,000,000, which the property of the company, if seized, would be inadequate to cover.

The Court said it could not be influenced by any event which occurred subsequent to the contract with the Government. The only question was what Stanford's liability was as to the payment of the debt to the Government. The money made by Stanford and what has been done with the money earned by the Central Pacific were not matters of which the Court could take cognizance. Sections of the State legislation were read to show the liability of stockholders. The Court said the only legislation bearing on this case was Section 12 of the act of 1861, which provided that when any stockholder should cease to be such, his responsibility for a proportion of his debts should cease, except as to debts incurred prior to his having become a stockholder. There was no doubt that, though Stanford and his three partners only held a portion of the stock, they were the moving spirits.

The Court referred to decisions which showed that the Government grants were made under peculiar circumstances which made them in a sense National enterprises. The grants, however, constituted contracts from which the companies could not arbitrarily recede.

The principle involved in this, the Court said, was elementary, but he fortified his conclusion by reading authorities. The contract contemplated a repayment of the bonds. The only question was, how? This was a question not heretofore decided, but it had a bearing on the case. It would have to be decided whether there was any direct promise from these stockholders to repay the bonds. He found that no such promise existed by implication, and it has been settled that an implied promise in such cases was not entered. The acceptance of the bonds was an applied promise to stockholders to repay them—in fact, their acceptance under the language of the statutes was an absolute and unqualified agreement to pay to the Government. The stockholders accepted the assistance with an agreement as to how it should be repaid—if the acceptance was unqualified, which it was, it could but be accepted as a total acceptance. While there was no statement as to this in the clause providing for the forfeiture, if considered in connection with the context of the law, no other construction was possible. There was no doubt that the company had accepted all the responsibilities of the loan.

The question remained as to whether the responsibility rested with the stockholders. Beyond any doubt there was no commonlaw liability. It reverted to the application of the State Constitution and subsequent State statutes as to such liabilities. It has been held that the State statutes did not fix any definite liability. The Court referred to the origin of the State Constitution and the later Constitution of 1879, and to intervening legislation. While in later legislation the responsibility of stockholders for liability is in the proportion of their stock to capitalization of their corporation, the legislation of the road which the railroad debt accrued did not so provide, and subsequent legislation had no bearing on the debt.

But the Court said he did not believe the State legislation material, as the contract between the company and the Government would have to be relied upon—he was satisfied that the Government did not intend that the stockholders should be individually responsible for the debt. It had extended its aid in a way which showed that it was an extraordinary occasion, and that it made the stockholders of the railroad company its instruments in delegating to them great powers. It evidently did not intend that any individual responsibility should be with them. Subsequent legislation could not alter the case in favor of the complainants.

The decision was in favor of Mrs. Stanford, and the Federal officials said, after it had been rendered, that the case would not be further prosecuted. They regarded Judge Ross's decision as final, as all the points at issue had been covered.

CARBOLIC ACID KILLED HER.

Her Mother-in-Law Mistook It for Magnesia and Gave Her a Dose.

Mrs. Catharine Dooley, twenty-seven years old, died at her home, 222 Eckford Street, Brooklyn, at noon yesterday. Coroner Creamer was notified, as her death resulted from the carelessness of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Margaret Graham.

Mrs. Dooley was taken ill with cramps, and at 9 o'clock yesterday evening asked Mrs. Graham for some magnesia. Mrs. Graham, so it is said, in her hurry, picked up a bottle of carbolic acid, and gave her daughter-in-law a dose of it before she discovered the mistake. Mrs. Dooley screamed with pain, and an ambulance surgeon was summoned. He could not alleviate the sufferings of the woman, and she died in agony at noon. The police were not notified of the case until 10 o'clock last night.

Profane Use of an Echo.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Visitors to the Panthéon in Paris will remember the wonderful echo in the crypt which repeats a lengthy phrase after the guide. In former years, it was while they were still under its spell that they took their departure and the guide his pourboire. In those days the echo was made to declare that one might traverse the universe without meeting anything to equal it. Now the order of things seems to be changed. Since the death of the President, his tomb appears to possess a higher interest, for the echo makes the announcement, "And now, ladies and gentlemen, we will proceed to inspect the monuments of Victor Hugo and M. Carnot." In view of the approaching commemoration of M. Carnot's death, a Paris journal protests against the continuance of this custom. The Panthéon, it declares, is not a museum, but a necropolis. In Westminster Abbey, Parisians are reminded, all visitors speak below their breath, and the guides impart their information in an undertone.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Public Printer Benedict proposes to expend nearly half a million dollars in improving the present equipment of the Government Printing Office. He had on hand recently $300,000 of an appropriation which would expire with the fiscal year if not utilized. He has labored to make use of this fund, and already has made several important contracts which have created some controversy among bidders. None of the proposals was solicited publicly, and some of the work, notably the electric-power contract, was open to but three firms, who were invited to bid by personal letter.

It is Mr. Benedict's intention to thoroughly light the printing office by electricity, a reform which will save to the Government $1,200 a month in gas bills. He also proposes to operate much of the machinery by electricity instead of by steam, and to this end it is contemplated to attach small motors to various machines, that they may be run independent of adjoining machinery.

A contract has been made with the Westinghouse Company, in the sum of $19,000, for an engine and three generators. Another contract has been made with the Croker-Wheeler Company of New-York in the sum of $6,250 for one of the largest switchboards in the country. For this work there was only one other bidder, the General Electric Company of New-York. Rival concerns complain that the bids should have been invited publicly.

Contracts will be let soon for electric wiring, and in this connection 70,000 feet of wire and 10,000 yards of flexible cord will be purchased. A great advantage in the adoption of an electric plant in the Government Printing Office is that it will result in the abandonment of heavy shafting and expensive belting.

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The Quackenbush case appears to be thoroughly muddled. In order to comply with the demand of the local Supreme Court the Navy Department people have been examining the official records, which may throw some light upon the apparently unauthorized dropping of Commander S. P. Quackenbush's name from the Naval Register. It appears that there is nothing on the official files to show that the President ever mitigated the sentence of dismissal bestowed upon Quackenbush by a court-martial, nearly fifteen years ago. So far as can be found out by the documents, President Grant approved this sentence of dismissal and subsequently Secretary Chandler wrote a letter to Quackenbush informing him that his name had been dropped from the naval rolls. The President may have issued directions rescinding this action, but up to this time the Navy Department people have been unable to find any such executive interference.

There is a letter, however, from the Secretary to Quackenbush saying the dismissal had been set aside. There is nothing to show that the sentence of dismissal ever was mitigated, save this letter by the Secretary, who has no legal right to drop officers' names, or reappoint officers to the service. A further search which is being instituted may show that Quackenbush was authoritatively dropped, or that through some carelessness the sentence of dismissal actually went into effect.

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There is some talk in the War Department of abandoning the system of collecting information abroad through the medium of military attachés at United States legations. There are not many officers on such duty, but the information furnished has been of great value, although much of it must necessarily remain in the secret archives of the department. There is no public fund for collecting military information, and the officers are dependent mainly upon the courtesy of foreign officials for important data, although there is one instance, that of a wealthy young officer who expended about five times his salary yearly during his duty abroad in the accumulation of information he believed to be of value to this Government. It is said that the suggestion of recalling military attachés springs from the officer in charge of the transportation funds, out of which the expense of army officers abroad are paid. It is intimated that the cost of traveling by the military attachés was more than the information was worth, and it has been asserted by the enemies of the system that all the necessary facts can be obtained from European military publications.

The Secretary of War also has been advised that officers would be of more service to their Government by strictly military duty with their troops. In the absence of Secretary Lamont nothing will be done probably and it is more than likely that he will not recall the officers who are stationed at legations in Europe, some of whom have been furnishing useful information which is being drawn upon constantly by our own officers in their work at home.

THE SUMMER GIRL'S PARADISE

Shelter Island's Many Attractions Are Being Appreciated.

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., June 29.—The inclement weather of the latter part of the week had some effect upon the arrival of Summer visitors at Shelter Island, but early this morning the rush commenced. The boats brought an unusually large number, while the first trains were crowded with people. Shelter Island was their objective point, and to-night there is a noticeable increase in its Summer population.

Shelter Island has become a centre for yachting within recent years. Its fine harbors and bays, with their backgrounds of wooded hills, are a great attraction to yachtsmen, and they are sure to stop here when going east or west. All the "crack" boats are frequent visitors during the season, and a hop or ball at either of the hotels is sure to bring a large fleet to anchor off the island.

Here is where you find the Summer girl in all the glory and attractiveness of her pretty self and fetching costumes. She finds Shelter Island the place for an outing. The excellent boating, picturesque drives, and shady walks, to say nothing of the perfect beach for bathing, are all familiar to the Summer girl, and she comes early in the season and remains late.

A favorite trip with everybody is across the bay in the fussy little steamboat to Greenport, and a roam through its quaint and pretty precincts. Greenport is sufficiently old-fashioned to be attractive to the city people, who are used only to brownstone rows and "Keep off the grass" signs in Central Park. The entire absence of irksome restriction wins friends for Greenport, and the freedom and hospitality of its people is of a type that makes the Summer girl and her escort appreciate and admire the homely ways of the East End Long Islanders.

Domiciled in cottages on Shelter Island are ex-Mayor Schroeder and family, C. H. Otis and family, Dr. J. Lester Keep and family, Dr. A. J. F. Behrends and family, William S. Brigham and family, William R. Beale and family, George A. Stanton and family, J. Figge, J. M. Bon and family, John W. French and family, Henry Belknap and family, Jarvis B. Edson, J. C. Wiswell and family, J. Hutchinson and family, C. Fechteler and family, W. A. Brown and family, H. E. Mitchell and family, A. P. Stroul and family, John Francis and family, John E. Milholland and family, W. H. Bedford and family, John Cassidy and family, Lemuel Burroughs and family, Mrs. S. M. Journeay, Gen. W. W. Weston, S. B. Jones and family, Anthony Barrett and family, Rodney Dennis and family, J. L. Daniels and family, F. B. Corcoran and family, the Rev. Dr. Buchanan and family, H. W. Crouser and family, and George F. Demarest, all of Brooklyn.

There are registered at the Manhanset House the Rev. W. L. Moore, Miss H. L. Moore, H. D. Norris and family, H. M. Anthony and family, Mr. and Mrs. T. Putnam, Eben Erskiner Olcott and family, J. Howard Cowperthwait and family, Foster Milliken and family, and Carl Pickart and family, all of New-York; A. Schwarzman and family, Charles Notman, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lowell, Miss F. Lowell, Mr. and Mrs. Skidmore, and F. C. Wollerton, M. D., all of Brooklyn; Mrs. Cruikshank of Plainfield, N. J.; Otto Young and family of Chicago, Mrs. and Miss Draper of Sing Sing, Mr. and Mrs. Graham of Philadelphia, B. Nugent and family of St. Louis, Mo.; F. C. Voss, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy of Troy, Penn.; E. H. Comstock, H. C. Parker, Jr., and F. Brookfield of New-Haven, Conn., and Adolf Vollmer of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Boy Drowned in the East River.

Shortly before 7 o'clock last night an unknown boy about seven years old fell from Pier 47 into the East River. Some boys saw the child carried under a flat-bottomed lighter. One boy who saw the drowning said the lad's name was Grinsberg or Greenberg, and that he lived at 223 Madison Street.

The police found a family living at 221 Madison Street named Grinsberg, but their apartments were locked up.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Newest suggestions for dining room at manufacturing prices. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

EXIT POLICE JUSTICES

Continued from Page 1.

tion were notified to only recognize the new Justices, and Messrs. Shandley and Scott surrendered office. At that time some clerks were let go and some were retained.

"No, there will be no formalities on our entering into office. All the courts are now manned by the additional appointments and assignments made to-day. The proceedings will be as usual. As the Magistrate passes to the bench the court officer in charge will cry 'Hats off!' the Magistrate will take his seat, and no time will be lost in 'calling the watch.'

"We shall have no trouble about the records of the courts. The outgoing leave the papers and books for the incoming. As to the safes and their keys, why, if we find a safe locked, we will open it, that's all.

"But there will be no trouble with the attachés. They're too sensible for that. They've been in the habit of keeping the peace, and any obstruction to us would be in violation of the habits of a lifethae. As to the money in the custody of the Chief Clerks, that's safe. They have to turn it over to the Controller, and do not get their pay until the Commissioners of Accounts certify that everything is as it should be. Besides, the clerks are under bonds.

"Let me correct some false ideas about the court staffs. The Chief Clerks and interpreters are exempt from civil service examination. The assistant clerks and stenographers pass a non-competitive examination, and are appointed with the contingency of failing to pass, in which case a vacancy is created.

"At present I have no suggestions of reform to make, though I am of the opinion, individually, that many offenses might be disposed of by the Magistrates instead of the defendants being dragged around to swell the calendar of the Court of Special Sessions.

"While all the appointments, assignments, and arrangements made are provisional, and we meet at the Jefferson Market Police Court at the first minute of to-morrow formally to ratify them, nothing will be changed in the schedule for business to-morrow which was made up this afternoon at the Jefferson Market Police Court, which, I see, The Times has. We shall simply make the provisional assignments formal, and appoint formally clerks, assistants, stenographers, and interpreters. We shall have no trouble at the Second District Police Court, as the colored janitor will recognize us.

"The new Magistrates who had no experience had no need of courting churlishness from the outgoing Justices, as they were schooled under Messrs. Deuel and Simms, and Magistrates Brann, Kudlich, and Wentworth will sit with such of us who go on the bench to-morrow. We who go on at once sit twenty days, and are off the bench ten days. This does not mean that we are idle one-third of the month, because we are on call, and are expected to hold examinations and take the place of any Magistrate who is sick. We don't preside at a court, that's all.

"All our subordinates are well instructed as to their duties, and in a very short time the entire police court machinery will be working smoothly."

"And the typical police court lawyer, is he doomed?" asked the reporter.

"We shall have to respect every member of the bar—as long as he respects himself."

"And the touts and runners who have flourished under the old régime?"

"Of course, we propose to have clean courts and a clean system, and everything on a basis of integrity and justice to all, without fear or favor. That answers your question."

Magistrate Deuel said that in going to the Tombs he anticipated no trouble.

"I suppose," he added, "that Justice Hogan will enter a protest. He will have every opportunity of protecting his status, and everything will be ruled, so far as I am concerned, by the proprieties.

"I am glad to say that every appointment made was made with the assent of every Police Magistrate. We appointed Mr. McCabe Chief Clerk of the Morrisania Court because he is a useful man, with a good record, and one of his warm supporters was Magistrate Cornell.

"All of us are going to work hard, and there is no way of our getting vacations, unless by a system of one sitting for another. I expect to start in and work till the end of the year.

"The Police Headquarters law? That died when June 30, 1895, died. I was not in favor of it. It was tried for a month, and abandoned. There was no demand or necessity for its operation. In cases of emergency I shall be ready to give proper relief to any prisoner when I am off the bench."

RYAN EXPECTS REINSTATEMENT.

He Makes a Speech in Yorkville Court with Bitter Allusions.

That portion of the Yorkville courtroom beyond the rail that separates the Judge from civilian resembled a floral bower yesterday morning. The Judge's desk, the inclosure, and the clerks' desks were draped with smilax. Festoons of the same vine extended from the State coat of arms, high up on the wall, to the gas standards upon the desk, crossing directly over the Judge's seat.

The Justice's chair was entwined with greens. Upon the desk and the clerks' rail on each side were palms and potted plants. At the left of the Judge's seat was a floral horseshoe, and just back of his chair was an enormous horseshoe, surmounted by a star, made of red, white, and yellow roses, intermingled with a wealth of green.

These decorations were planned and prepared at the instance of the court clerks.

When Justice Ryan entered court, at 9 o'clock, he looked about him in surprise. Then, comprehending, he went to the bench and took up the routine work of the day.

After disposing of the usual grist of drunkards, disorderly persons, and petty thieves, Chief Clerk Hugh Donnelly made an address to the Court.

He expressed, he said, the sentiments of his fellow-clerks and all of the court attachés in giving utterance to sentiments of sorrow and regret—sorrow that the Judge was about to leave the court for an indefinite period, and regret because of the circumstances under which he was compelled to leave.

Mr. Donnelly then referred to the work of Justice Ryan upon the bench. "I could tell of scores and scores of instances of which the public have no idea, when Justice Ryan has opened his purse, here in court, to relieve the needs of wives whose husbands have been committed, of friendless orphans, and of worse than orphans; of instances when justice has been tempered with mercy, quietly, unostentatiously, but very practically and effectively," he said.

Police Justice Ryan thanked the clerks and attendants for their kind and considerate tribute of good-will. He then referred to his personal incumbency of the Police Justice's chair, declaring that he had filled the position honestly and to the best of his ability.

"I have never allowed a criminal to escape, knowingly," he said, "nor permitted myself to be turned from doing my duty to all classes. In the case of an offender arraigned for the first time I have always believed that the ends of justice would be best conserved by allowing the accused an opportunity to reform. In four cases out of five there is a reformation, and the one who continues in his evil ways is sure to come back sooner or later, so that the law may deal with him according to his deserts.

"According to certain newspapers, the Chamber of Commerce has charged me with being an oppressor of the poor. Now that the matter has been alluded to here I will say that I am responsible for a yearly rent roll of from $1,200 to $1,500 for people who would otherwise be on the street or the beneficiaries of the public charities.

"The papers—one paper particularly—charges that I am an enemy of the Hebrew race. Let me say here and now, as I have always said, that one man has equal rights in this country with every other man, and his rights are entitled to the same respect, regardless of his position or any accident of birth or nationality; and if a man is an evildoer and a lawbreaker I am against him as an individual, but not against his race.

"I know that I have been talked about in the newspapers and in the clubs and the public has been led to an opinion of me that is not enviable, to say the least.

"Who are they who have maligned me? Are they all men of clean hearts and hands?

"Why, my friends, I could reveal some things that have come under my observation in this court that would startle the community. I once had a man in that room [pointing to the Magistrates' private room] who was accused of the most heinous crime in the category—a clubman and a man who is listed as being worth $10,000,000. But his accuser would not press the charge openly, and, though I could have arraigned him, I bade him go. Where to-day is he? He is one of the leaders in the great reform movement.

"I was never inside a disorderly house in my life, nor was I ever in a gambling house until I went to Saratoga and saw one of our great moral reformers playing faro in a house there. But I have had, time and time again, brought before me members of the Union League Club, found in disorderly houses, and I have kept it secret, that the innocent might not suffer.

"I contracted to perform a certain amount of work for the city, for a certain term of years. I carried out my contract for one year, when I was removed by a Republican Legislature, acting under a Governor who stooped so low as to send a special message with a local bill.

"Still, I have confidence that I will be back upon this bench again. I have confidence in the Court of Appeals, and, though I have been advised that the reformers have got the court, yet I have confidence in the honesty and integrity of its Judges, and that the people of New-York will come back to their senses and see the mistake that has been made."

The clerks, the court officers, and a dozen others who were present cheered Justice Ryan vociferously as he concluded. He then retired.

JUSTICE VOORHIS IS FACETIOUS.

Jokes from the Bench During His Last Day at the Tombs.

Justice Voorhis, at his last day in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, was in a smiling, facetious, and merciful humor. The first question asked of him was in relation to a complaint against Giuseppe Martoni, who was arrested Saturday while selling hokey-pokey in Mulberry Street.

"What will you charge him with?" asked Justice Voorhis of Policeman Cavanaugh of the Mulberry Street Police Station, who made the arrest.

"Well, I don't know," replied Cavanaugh. "But Acting Captain Groo directed me to arrest the man. Otherwise I would not have done so. The man rang a bell."

"You ought to know better than to offend the sensibility of Acting Captain Groo," said the Court, "by ringing a bell."

The complaint was made out charging Martoni with "disorderly conduct by ringing a bell."

"That's reform," said Justice Voorhis, "but I'll discharge you."

"John Doe," a tough-looking tramp, was arraigned for begging.

"I was thirsty, your Honor," said the prisoner, "and I began to talk to myself and say, 'If I only had 5 cents I could get a drink.' The policeman overheard me talking to myself and arrested me."

"Don't you know," said Justice Voorhis, "that you haven't got a right to talk to yourself these days? You'll have to go to the workhouse to think it over."

Michael Rooney pleaded that he had 4 cents, and begged for one more, so that he could get a "ball."

"You ought to know," said Justice Voorhis, "that it's dangerous these days to ask either for a cent or a 'ball.' Fined $3."

Giuseppe Bosconi was arrested Saturday for playing a hand organ on Ann Street at 8:40 P. M.

"Were you playing 'After the Ball'?" asked Justice Voorhis, with a smile. "Or was the music generally bad? Or what was your offense, if any?" The man was discharged.

Justice Voorhis discharged four lads who had been arrested for shooting off fireworks. One of the boys tried to get a toy revolver which was before Justice Voorhis.

"You can't have that," said the Justice, chuckling. "We may want that revolver. I suppose you want it to celebrate the incoming of new and outgoing of old Police Justices."

Justice Voorhis said after court closed that he had been assigned to go to Essex Market July 15.

"In the meanwhile I will have a two weeks' rest," added Justice Voorhis. "I've cleared up everything, and don't expect to do anything in the meanwhile."

He asked Clerk Betts whether he would be at the Tombs at midnight, as directed by the law, to turn over the books.

"I'll be in the land of dreams at the time," said Clerk Betts.

Assistant Clerk Sol D. Rosenthal said all the present attachés of the court would be present to-day. He said he would present to Magistrate Deuel a written protest on behalf of the court clerks.

CLASH OF AUTHORITY IMPROBABLE

Ousted Justices and Counsel Have a Secret Plan for Action.

The counsel of the outgoing Police Justices, George Hoadly, Noah Davis, and A. H. Hummel, met Justices Feitner, Meade, and Grady yesterday afternoon and decided on a plan of action, the details of which they would not make public. It was, however, understood that it did not contemplate proceedings that would result in a collision between the ousted magistrates and the court squads, whose members have specific instructions to arrest intruders who do not comply with the court regulations.

It is probable that some, not all, of the superseded Justices will formally present themselves for duty at the police courts and that they will retire after entering formal legal protest against the assumption of their duties by the new magistrates.

It is not likely that the suggestion that the ousted Justices make a test case by committing a prisoner or discharging one will be adopted, because none will be allowed to go on the bench or have access to the court blanks. Besides, no commitment or discharge by any of the magistrates legislated out of office would be recognized by the jail attendants, who are subordinates of the Department of Charities and Correction.

The first test of the city magistrates law will probably be in a writ of habeas corpus taken out by one of the ex-Justices in the interest of a prisoner committed by one of the new magistrates.

LENIENCY IN ESSEX COURT.

Justices Grady and Hogan Dismiss Many Light Offenders.

The Essex Market Police Court was in session yesterday from shortly before 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Justices Hogan and Grady sat at intervals. Both were remarkably lenient.

The first prisoner arraigned before Justice Grady was a man charged with intoxication. He was promptly discharged, as was every other prisoner whose case was laid before the Justice. In an hour Justice Grady left the bench to go to Rockaway, and his place was taken by Justice Hogan. With two exceptions, all prisoners charged before the last-named Justice with intoxication or disorderly conduct were discharged. Two women recognized as old offenders were committed to the workhouse.

Several excise cases and larceny complaints were held over for examination until July.

"Who will dispose of these cases?" said a reporter to the Justice.

"Oh, some one, I suppose," was the reply. "Whoever is designated as the legal Justice by the courts, I presume, will dispose of the cases."

Chief Clerk Jeremiah Hayes placed all his papers in order before

NEW-JERSEY'S FAST TEAM

The Men Who Won the Relay Cycle Race for Their State.

ALL ABOVE THE AMATEUR STANDARD

Selection of the Riders No Easy Task, but Each Proved Worthy and Showed Pluck in the Race.

Considered collectively, there has been no team of road races brought out this year that approaches the team that so successfully represented New-Jersey in the tri-State relay race promoted by The New-York Times. Each of the six proved himself a game and a fast rider, and by his great showing added an interesting page to his personal racing history.

The selection of the men was no

Thomas G. Hughes.
East Side Wheelmen of Paterson.

easy task, and that no mistakes were made was due to the integrity and ability of the gentlemen who had that matter in hand. The six riders chosen, it will be recalled, were Thomas Hughes of the East Side Wheelmen of Paterson, William Slavin of the Tourist Cycle Club, also of Paterson; "Al" J. Hargen of the Century Cycle Club of Newark, F. G. Smith of the Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association, William Weller of the Century Cycle Club of Newark, and Simpson Standeven of the Active Athletic Club of Paterson.

The records of these cracks shows them to be considerably above the amateur standard. Hughes has done twenty-five miles in 1:09:27. Slavin's best time for that distance is 1:13:00; Weller's, 1:14:03; Standeven's, 1:14:31; Hargen's, 1:16:03; Smith's, 1:17:17.

F. G. Smith,
Bloomfield (N. J.) Cycle Association.

Personally no pleasanter lot of cyclists ever competed in a race. Each has the modesty and bearing of a true gentleman, and in the clubs of which they are members they are general favorites. When "Tommy" Hughes pedaled into Paterson ahead of his two rivals in the first relay, the crowds at the finishing point and along the route through the city gave him such a reception as any athlete might envy. Pretty girls waved their handkerchiefs at him and the small boys screeched and whistled a gladsome welcome. Everybody was rejoiced at his victory.

No other relay rider got such an enthusiastic reception, because Paterson is "Tommy's" home, and pretty nearly everybody there knows him. However, the Jersey riders were loudly cheered along the entire route to Riverton, showing well how much the Jersey people desired their success.

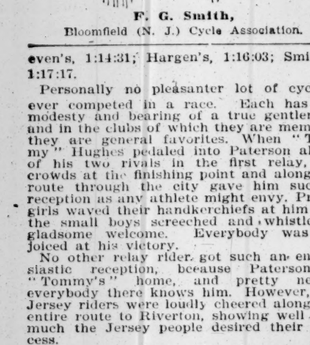
There are a number of road races scheduled for the Fourth of July in this vicinity, and every member of the team will be engaged. The result of their efforts will be awaited with considerable interest, for their early performances have made many friends for them, who desire their success.

SOMETHING ABOUT MOSHER.

Winner of The Times Medal and Metropolitan Championship a Skater.

Howard P. Mosher, who captured the one-mile championship of the metropolitan district at Manhattan Beach, Saturday, at the Kings County Wheelmen's meet, and thereby won the gold medal offered by The New-York Times, is the amateur skater who defeated Donohue, and whose name has figured in so many victories on the fields of ice.

This is his first season in cycle racing, and he has as yet ridden in only four or five events. He won a couple of seconds at minor meets up the State, and was placed in one of the races at the New-York



William Weller,
Century Cycle Club, Newark, N. J.

division meet on June 15. He is recognized as a coming man by the club riders and knowing ones of the cycle path.

Several of the organizations that take pride in their speed merchants have been seeking to gather him in, but the Liberty Wheelmen succeeded in enrolling him immediately after the State meet, and he rode under the colors of their club yesterday.

Mosher is about twenty-five years old, of medium height, and handsomely proportioned. He is a "heady" rider, and does not flag his legs unwisely. His victories are all won by a tremendous sprint at the finish that calls forth murmurs of surprise from the most seasoned spectators.

Mosher won the race fairly, but he is likely to be disqualified because of nonconformance with the conditions of the event. His home is at Storm King, and the metropolitan championship conditions require that all competitors must reside within fifty miles of New-York City. While on the tape Mosher was protested by Frank White, a club mate, and Chairman Gideon marked the case for investigation. It is said, however, that he will not be suspended, as he explained his case to Chairman Powell of the Kings County's Racing Committee, who accepted the responsibility of entering him. Mosher's argument is that he has acquired a residence in Brooklyn. If Mosher is disqualified W. A. Barbeau of the Riverside Wheelmen will be declared the victor, and will receive The Times Medal, while C. M. Ertz of the Riversides will be awarded second place, and Samuel Brock of the Liberty Wheelmen, who rode fourth, will get the third prize.

Simpson Standevan.
Active Athletic Club of Paterson.

At skating Mosher holds the 220-yard and half-mile American amateur records. It is said he intends to stick to cycle racing and go into Class B, or join the "pros." next season.

STANDING OF CLASS B CRACKS.

Bald in the Lead, but Cabanne First in the Amount of Prize Winnings.

Walter C. Sanger and Harry C. Tyler last week stepped from the percentage table of the amateurs on the national circuit, but will very probably enter a new table having to deal with the professional class, which, it is thought, will be much in evidence after the national meet at Asbury Park. The action of these two great riders came as one of the greatest surprises in cycle racing circles.

In the percentage table given below Edward C. Bald again stands in the lead, with a handsome percentage, of .027. Bald has been defeated by but six men. He has started in thirteen contests on the national circuit, for which this table is figured, and for the national circuit only, while Cabanne has been more generous in his starts, entering the circuit earlier and starting in two and three contests each day. Bald reserves his ability for the mile contests, at which distance he excels, being a quick starter. With a tandem to pace and Asa Windle's good strong arm to shove, it is three to one and greater odds that Bald will be first to the pacemakers' rear wheel. This position is a great advantage in a mile cut under 2:10, as most of the mile races are cut to-day, and no man appreciates the fact better than Bald.

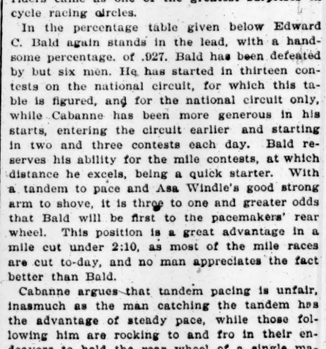
Cabanne argues that tandem pacing is unfair, inasmuch as the man catching the tandem has the advantage of steady pace, while those following him are rocking to and fro in their endeavors to hold the rear wheel of a single machine.

Bald has started in eleven one-mile contests, has won nine, six of the number under 2:10. Cabanne's performances the last week include the winning of two one-mile contests and a win from scratch in the two-mile handicap in 4:32, a world's record for handicap competition. In his percentage he has advanced to second position. In all the mile open contests thus far on the national circuit Mayo and Saunders, the crack Boston tandem team, have paced, and it is to their fine work that a great deal of the interest created in races at this distance belongs. Their work is often voluntary, no special prizes being offered for pacemaking.

Coulter, who was second last week, had the misfortune to run afoul of Dirnberger and L. C. Johnson in their fall at Wilkesbarre and was beaten by the entire field. This has pulled his percentage down very materially.

In the prize list Cabanne still leads, this time by over $400. He has won ten firsts and five seconds, a splendid record in the evenly matched fields of from eight to a dozen men seen in these days. Frank Jenney of Utica, who follows Bald, has advanced in the prize list, and is a consistent performer in all of his contests. Jenney was one of last season's stars of Class A, and his record then—this being his first in Class B—is an admirable one.

Ziegler and Dr. Brown have won their shoulder straps, each having taken a first. For the present week the men will be well scattered for the Fourth of July, some going to Bridgeport, the national circuit meet; some to Buffalo, and



A. J. Hargan.
Century Cycle Club, Newark.

others to Paterson. All meet at Asbury Park on July 8. The tables showing the standing of the Class B cracks and the value of their prizes follow:

STANDING OF THE MEN.

Name.	Times Started.	No. Men Defeated.	Number Men Defeated By.	Per Cent.
Bald	13	65	6	.027
Cabanne	23	116	34	.773
Callahan, L. A.	2	11	3	.714
Coulter	13	64	27	.703
Sims	10	37	17	.683
Titus	7	17	14	.548
Johnson, E. C.	11	25	29	.543
Murphy	2	4	4	.500
Johnson, L. C.	13	36	38	.486
Maddox	11	36	41	.467
Baker	12	37	45	.447
Miller	4	11	14	.440
Jenney	5	16	21	.432
Helfert	5	22	30	.423
Ziegler	11	45	30	.400
Brown	14	35	56	.384
Carter	5	17	29	.380
Dirnberger	8	20	34	.370

TABLE OF PRIZE VALUES.

Name.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Values.
Cabanne	10	5	1	$1,725
Bald	7	3	2	1,140
Jenney	3	3	0	545
Coulter	3	3	0	465
Sims	0	5	5	455
Maddox	1	4	1	425
Johnson, L. C.	1	4	4	415
Ziegler	1	1	4	325
Allen	1	2	1	310
Helfert	2	1	2	290
Baker	2	0	2	300
Callahan, L. A.	2	0	0	285
Brown	1	2	1	265
Terrill	2	0	0	250
Titus	0	2	3	250
Miller	2	0	0	250
Steenson	0	1	3	157
Kiser	1	0	0	150
Johnson, E. C.	0	1	2	150
Below $150 each				1,200
Total				$9,247

RAIN STOPPED THE CYCLING.

Many of the Club Runs Postponed on Account of Threatening Weather.

The stormy weather yesterday was a great disappointment to the wheelmen in general. There were some twenty-seven club runs scheduled for the day, but many of them had to be postponed, while others were poorly attended. There were frequent showers during the morning, and, in fact, it was after 1 o'clock in the afternoon before it ceased raining altogether.

Roads on the order of Riverside Drive were well patronized in the afternoon by both ladies and gentlemen, but the sport of the long journeys over country roads was literally spoiled, and the most of the runs were abandoned early in the morning, when it was raining hard, with no indications of it proving other than a dreary, dismal day.

Among the most courageous of the early starters, however, were the Quill Club Wheelmen, who were accompanied by "Birdie" Munger and L. S. Harrison, President of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen. They assembled at the Park Row entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge about 8:30 o'clock in the morning and rode down to Rector and West Streets, where they took the 9 o'clock boat for Long Branch, thence by wheel to Manasquan. They spent the day as the guests of "Pop" Zimmerman, the father of the famous cyclist, Arthur A. Zimmerman.

The boys were treated royally, and Mr. Zimmerman took great pride in showing them the many prizes won by his son during his brilliant career as an amateur.

As the roads in that vicinity were too heavy for wheeling, Mr. Zimmerman had several teams hooked up, and the party was driven to all the principal points of interest in the neighborhood. Joe McDermott, a warm friend of the noted rider, assisted the old gentleman in entertaining his guests. The party returned by train in the evening, and for the little riding they were able to do during the day they might just as well have left their wheels at home.

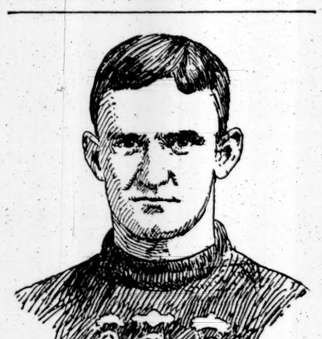
There were other cyclists who visited Asbury Park by train and inspected the new track which has been constructed for the national meet of the League of American Wheelmen, which takes place next week.

TOURNAMENTS FOR JULY.

Where the Cracks Will Race During the Next Four Weeks.

Race tournaments sanctioned by the Racing Board for July, those marked by an asterisk being National Circuit meets, are as follows:

1—Riverton, N. J., O. S. Bunnell.
2—Oswego, N. Y., H. W. Wallace & Sons.
2-3-4-5—Canton, Ohio, Division Meet.
2-3—Denver, Colorado Division Meet.
3—*Paterson, N. J., Tourist Cycle Club.
4—*Bridgeport, Conn., Division Meet.
4—Spencer, Mass., Star Cycle Club.
4—South Orange (N. J.) Field Club, (two events.)
4—Hudson (N. Y.) Bicycle Club.
4—Bergen Point, N. J., New-Jersey Athletic Club.
4—Beaver Falls, Penn., Beaver Valley Cyclers.
4—Binghamton (N. Y.) Athletic Association.
4—Allentown (Penn.) Mercury Wheelmen.
4—Dover, N. H., Charles E. Hodson.
4—Buffalo (N. Y.) Press Cycling Club.
4-5—Syracuse (N. Y.) Century Cycle Club.
4—Louisville (Ky.) Prince Wells.
4-5—Dubois (Penn.) Arrow Cycle Club.
4—Palmer (Mass.) Cycle Club.
4—Bay City (Mich.) Driving Park Association.
4—Riverton (N. J.) Athletic Association.
4—Keene (N. H.) Monadnock Cycle Club.
4—Waltham (Mass.) Bicycle Park Association.
4—Paterson (N. J.) Tourists Cycle Club.
4—Reading (Penn.) Penn Wheelmen.
4—Boonton N. J.) Athletic Club.
4—Norwich (Conn.) Cycle Club.
4—San José (Cal.) North California Division Meet.
4—Watertown N. Y.) Cyclers.
4—Bethlehem, (Penn.) Young Men's Temperance Society.
4—Columbia (Ind.) City Cycling Club.
4—Colfax (Washington) Cycle Club.
4—Los Angeles (Cal.) Wheelmen.
4—Ottumwa (Iowa) Wapello Cycle Club.
4—Cresco (Iowa) Howard County Agricultural Society.
4—Rockford (Ill.) Cycle Club.
3-4—Shelbina (Mo.) Cycling Club.
4—Federalsburg (Md.) Federal Cycle Club.
4—Vineland (N. J.) Wheelmen.
4—New-Ulm (Minn.) Cycling Club.
4—Jefferson, Iowa Division Annual Meet.
4—Queens (N. Y.) Bicycle Club.
4—Troy (N. Y.) Bicycle Club.
4—Riverside (Cal.) Wheelmen.



William Slavin.
Tourist Cycle Club, Paterson.

4-5—Vicksburg, Miss., Warren Bicycle Club.
4—Indianapolis (Ind.) Cycling Club.
4—Newton (Mass.) Athletic Association.
4—Lee, Mass., Father Matthew T. A. Society.
4—Manchester Centre (Vt.) Union Wheel Club.
4—Babylon (N. Y.) Wheelmen.
4—Matawan (N. J.) Wheel Club.
4—Lockport (N. Y.) Hydrant Wheel Company.
4—Morrison, Ill., H. H. Boyd.
4—Aurora (Ill.) Cycling Club.
4—Port Huron (Mich.) Athletic Association.
4—Chicago, South Side Cycling Club.
4—Easthampton, Mass., F. W. Stowe.
4—Fitchburg, Mass., Rollstone Cycle Club,
4—Westfield, Mass., Joseph L. Lynch.
4—Geneva (N. Y.) Young Men's Christian Association.
1—Holly (N. Y.) Athletic Association.
4-5-6—Charlerol, Penn., H. G. Householder.
4—Columbia (Penn.) Wheelmen.
4—Walton (N. Y.) Cycle Club.
4—Monongahela (Penn.) Cycle Club.
4—Hammonton (N. J.) Athletic Association.
4—Union City, Tenn., F. O. Watts.
4—Lebanon, Ind., A. A. Rice.
4—Logan, Ohio, Henry Kessler.
4—Ridley Park (Penn.) Field Club.
4—Wheeling West Va., Jason C. Stamp.
4—Baltimore, Maryland Division Meet.
4—Newark, N. J., Tiffany Employes.
4—Columbus (Ohio) Cycling Club.
4—Ogdensburg, N. Y., Maple City Wheelmen.
4—Cheteungay, N. Y. G. W. Foster.
4—Philadelphia, People's Fourth of July Committee.
4—Oskosh, Wis., B. T. Higgins.
4—Monroe, Wis., Southern Triangle Association.
4—Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Church of Nativity.
4—Pitman Grove, N. J., O. S. Bunnell, (professional.)
4—Turner's Falls, Mass., R. F. Davey.
4—Norwich, Conn., F. E. Brotherton.
4—Rochester, N. H., E. L. Hutchins.
4—Westborough, Mass., H. M. Wells.
5—Bolivar, N. Y., George A. Root.
6—*New-York City, Riverside Wheelmen.
8—Kansas City, Mo., Gentlemen's Driving Club.
8-13—*Asbury Park, N. J., National League meet.

(Rest for one week.)

11—Nantucket, Mass., Max Wagner.
17—Spotswood, N. J., Middlesex Athletic Association.
17-18—Shelby (Ohio) Cycle Club.
18-19—Carlisle, Penn., John E. Steele.
20—Mount Holly (N. J.) Athletic Association.
20—*Baltimore, Maryland Division meet.
20—Latrobe (Penn.) Bicycle Club.
20-27—New-York City, Riverside Wheelmen.
22-23—Battle Creek, Michigan Division meet.
23—*Williamsport, Penn., Keystone Wheel Club.
24—Rockland (Me.) Wheel Club.
25—*Steubenville (Ohio) Athletic Club.
25—Silver Lake, N. Y., School for Physical Training.
27—*Cleveland, Ohio.
27—Latrobe (Penn.) Cycling Club.
27—Jamestown, N. Y., Prendergast Wheel Club.
29—Mansfield, Ohio, Big Four Cycle Club.
30—*Dayton (Ohio) Bicycle Club.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—In the Court of Chancery, Newark, N. J., before Chancellor Emery, injunction proceedings brought by Treasurer Stickle and Vice President Robert Perkins, asking that the Liberty Cycle Company be restrained from moving the plant from Rockaway, N. J., to Bridgeport, Conn., were recently argued. State Congressman Mahlon Pitney of Morristown, N. J., appeared for Perkins and Stickle, while James E. Howell appeared for the Liberty Cycle Company. Counsel Pitney questioned the right of any corporation incorporated under New-Jersey State laws to do business elsewhere without the revocation of their charter or the unanimous consent of the stockholders. Counsel Howell argued that the corporation laws did not intend that a firm incorporated under Jersey laws should not pursue their business outside of the State of New-Jersey, providing the main office remains in the State. Judge Emery asked the lawyers to file all other information, and he promised a decision early this week.

—Willis B. Troy, who has never given up the idea of professional bicycling since the days of the Cash Prize League, feels confident now that he will have his fond hopes realized and that he will demonstrate to the public that the time has now arrived for professional cycling to take its proper position in the esteem of the American people. Notwithstanding the fact that the Cash Prize League a few years ago proved a pitiable failure he is confident that the new professional venture which is to be begun July 20, at Manhattan Beach, will result in the biggest kind of a success.

—The race meet of the Prospect Wheelmen at Ramsey's, N. J., was postponed Saturday. Charles J. Leibold of the Riverside Wheelmen, however, rode an exhibition mile in 2:26, paced by F. Shafto, New-Jersey Athletic Club, and C. Jones of the Century Wheelmen, Newark, N. J. F. Shafto rode an exhibition half mile in 1:10. He was paced by Charles J. Leibold, Riverside Wheelmen, the first quarter, in 0:32; C. Jones, Century Wheelmen, Newark, N. J., second quarter, in 0:38. The track was very slippery.

—The wheelmen of Baltimore are putting forth their utmost to induce the Park Commissioners of that city to regulate all vehicles alike, and require all of them to carry lighted lamps after dark. At present cycles alone are compelled to carry lighted lamps after dark, while the other vehicles are allowed to circulate as they please. The wheelmen are also required to ring their bells when meeting or passing horse vehicles or equestrians.

—Charles S. Boyd of the Calumet Club and the Michaux Cycle Club, New-York, is the President of the Worcester Cycle Manufacturing Company, Worcester, Mass. A. J. Cahill, so well known in the cycle trade, has severed his connection with R. H. Wolff & Co. and the United States Tire Company in order to undertake the important and more lucrative position of secretary for the Worcester Company.

—John S. Johnson has signed an agreement with the Mount Holly Athletic Association to ride an exhibition mile on their track July 20. As A. A. Zimmerman recently rode an exhibition mile on that track in 2:07 1-5, Johnson makes the boast that he will lower the track record to 2:00.

—The cyclists in the suburbs of Chicago are having a hard row to hoe at present, for the moment a luckless rider rides or walks his wheel along the inviting side path, he is seized by a constable, taken before a Justice and fined $5, while the roads are so poor that it is impossible to ride upon them.

—The bicycle is proving of value to the Police Department of Cincinnati, and on a recent occasion two officers from the Central Station answered a burglar alarm call on their wheels in just forty-five seconds after it had been sent out.

—In a bicycle contest at Herne Hill Saturday C. G. Wridgway covered 100 miles in 4:19:34 2-5.

SUNDAY LEAGUE GAMES.

AT CINCINNATI.

Louisville	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Base hits—Louisville, 8; Cincinnati, 6. Errors—Louisville, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Inks and Warner, and Phillips and Vaughn.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	.	—7
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Chicago, 11; St. Louis, 4. Errors—Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Griffith and Kittridge and Staley and Peitz.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Boston	32	18	.640
2—Baltimore	30	19	.612
3—Pittsburg	34	22	.607
4—Cleveland	33	23	.589
5—Chicago	35	25	.583
6—Cincinnati	29	24	.547
7—Philadelphia	28	24	.538
8—Brooklyn	28	25	.528
9—New-York	26	27	.491
10—Washington	22	31	.415
11—St. Louis	17	40	.298
12—Louisville	8	44	.154

Indian Harbor Yachts to Race.

These are the entries for the Indian Harbor Yacht Club regatta to-day:

Special 34-foot Class, Sloops—Dragoon and Vorant II.

Thirty-foot Class, Cabin Cats—Mary, Molly Bawn, Evanion.

Twenty-five-foot Class, Cabin Cats—Kittie, Ethel, Nixie, Minnehaha, Dove.

Twenty-foot Class, Open Sloops—Wave, Flounder, Senta, Teddy.

Special Twenty-one-footers — Houri, Celia, Shrimp.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 30.—Passed East—Steam yachts Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg; Tillie, W. H. Starbuck, and Nomad, J. T. Byrne. Sloop yachts Gulnare, John E. Dwight, and Choctaw, Thomas L. Arnold.

Passed West—Steam yachts Vedette, M. C. D. Borden; Emeline, Stephen J. Roach; Stella, James H. Breslin; Lorna, W. L. Stow; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans; Veto, George Law; Silvia, E. M. Brown; Reva, George E. Reynolds; Maspeth, C. M. Meyer; Now Then, J. Edward Addicks, and Trophy, Edwin H. Bennett.

Schooner yacht Madeline, John S. Dickerson, came to anchor here from the eastward, also schooner yacht Elise Marie, J. B. King.

GREENPORT, L. I., June 30.—Arrived Deering's Harbor—Steam yacht Kanapaha, New-York Yacht Club, the Rev. W. L. Moore; schooner yacht Coronet, New-York Yacht Club, at anchor; steam yacht Ibis, Eastern Yacht Club, Gen. Lawrence; steam yacht Lagonda, New-York Yacht Club, Mr. Austen; steam yacht Reverie, New-York Yacht Club; steam yacht Clermont, New-York Yacht Club, A. Van Santvoord.

Sailed from Deering's Harbor—Steam yacht Vision, New-York Yacht Club, Mr. Benedict.

At anchor Greenport Harbor—Steam yacht Almy, New-York Yacht Club, Frederic Gallatin; sloop Truant, J. N. Kelly.

Sailed from Greenport Harbor—Sloop yacht Pocohontas, Commodore Smith.

Arrived Greenport Harbor—Sloop yacht Volante, Massachusetts Yacht Club, Mr. Campbell; steam yacht Marian.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 30.—Many of the yachts in this vicinity because of the launching of the Defender are in the harbor to-night. The fleet here is the largest of the season. Yachts arriving to-day were: Steamers Avenel, Eastern Yacht Club, Mr. Simpson; Thyra, New-York Yacht Club, C. Barnum Seeley; Alegrea, Eastern Yacht Club; Embla, New-York Yacht Club, John H. Hanan; Seneca, Eastern Yacht Club; Sultana, New-York Yacht Club, John K. Drexell; Ventura, Eastern Yacht Club. Schooners Atlantic, New-York Yacht Club, James A. Garland, Jr.; Mayflower, New-York Yacht Club, W. Amory Gardner. Sloops Dora Cora, Eastern Yacht Club; Polly, New-York Yacht Club, Charles P. Noyes; Helen, Eastern Yacht Club; Hespera, New-York Yacht Club, W. H. Forbes; Vixen, New-York Yacht Club, J. Clifford Richardson.

Other yachts at anchor to-night are steamers Conqueror, New-York Yacht Club, Frederick W. Vanderbilt; Valiant, New-York Yacht Club, William C. Vanderbilt; Viking, New-York Yacht Club, Alfred C. Harrison; White Ladye, New-York Yacht Club, Ogden Goelet; Shearwater, New-York Yacht Club, Edwin D. Morgan; Ballymena, New-York Yacht Club, John Nicholas Brown; Gladys, Eastern Yacht Club; Seaconnet, New-York Yacht Club, Frederick Sheldon. Schooner Quickstep, New-York Yacht Club, Frederick Grinnell.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 30.—The following yachts are in port to-night, held by a dense fog that hangs over water and land: Steamers Kalolah, New-York Yacht Club, C. L. Hubbard; Tolnedo, Eastern Yacht Club, Robert D. Evans; Turtle, (sidewheel,) Eastern Yacht Club, Arthur Emery; Rex, Mr. Tyler of Baltimore; Widgeon, New-York Yacht Club, William Butler Duncan, Jr.; While Away, Mr. Dodge; Unquora, New-York Yacht Club, John H. Hall; Comanche, Cleveland Yacht Club, H. Melville Hanna. Schooners Carlotta, New-York Yacht Club, George Duryea; Gitana, New-York Yacht Club, P. W. Clement; Montauk, New-York Yacht Club, L. Cass Ledyard; Naerea, New-York Yacht Club, Henry McHarg; Constellation, Eastern Yacht Club, Bayard Thayer; Water Witch, Atlantic Yacht Club, David Banks; Pennella, New-York Yacht Club, W. A. Hason; Clytie, New-York Yacht Club, Henry C. Ward; Marguerite, Phantom, Her Royal Highness, New-York Yacht Club, F. De Funiak; Sea Fox, Seawanhaka Yacht Club. Sloop Bidonia, Atlantic Yacht Club, Everett H. Converse; Falcon, Rhode Island Yacht Club, Samuel Allen; Mariquita, New-York Yacht Club, A. M. Griswold; Sista, New-Bedford Yacht Club; Alga, Eastern Yacht Club, Leland Littlefield; Iderim, New-York Yacht Club, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; Guenn, Brown Yacht Club, A. H. Chase; Aloha, (yawl,) New-York Yacht Club, L. A. Powell; Imperia, Yale Yacht Club, H. L. Eno; Wasp, New-York Yacht Club, Messrs. Lippitt; Gossoon, New-York Yacht Club, L. Vaughn Clark; Wizard, New-York Yacht Club, William Hester Nyade of New-York; Helen, Eastern Yacht Club, P. L. Smith; Memory, Seawanhaka Yacht Club, E. Murray; Adelaide, William P. Douglas; Addie, New-Bedford Yacht Club, Nathaniel Hathway.

Sailed.—Steamer Now Then, American Yacht Club, Edgar F. Luckinback.

To Race at Sheepshead To-day.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upward of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; weights seven pounds above the scale; penalties and allowances. Futurity course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Lucky Dog	115	Lustre 105
Wernberg	115	Iola 103
Dungannon	108	Stonellie 103
Ed Kearney	108	Owlet 101
Yaric	108	Hazwell 99
Chattanooga	107	McKee 96
Harrington	106	Lady Diamond 94

SECOND RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upward, of $15 each, with $750 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths.

Ramapo	125	Counter Tenor	103
Patrician	114	Song and Dance	100
Daily America	111	Cromwell	100
Santiago	110	Rosedale	92
Bathampton	105	Miss Dixie	85

THIRD RACE.—The June Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $50 each for starters; half forfeit; guaranteed cash value, $2,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third; penalties and allowances. Futurity course.

Handspring	128	Del Coronado	115
Applegate	125	La Vienta	115
Axiom	118	Izmir	115
Ramiro	118	Wishard	115

FOURTH RACE.—A sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upward, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allownances. One mile.

Peacemaker	103	Prig	103
Song and Dance	107	Arapahoe	102
Loudal	105	Captain T.	99
Sandowne	105	Certainty	99
Doggett	104	Arab	96
Liza	104	Halton	94

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes for maiden two-year-olds, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs.

Bon Ami	110	Bismonda	107
Sir Peter II	110	Fallen Water	107
Buccaneer	110	La Vienta	107
Defender	110	Horace Davis	107
Signora II	107	Volley	107

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upward, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; weights twenty-eight pounds above the scale; allowances. One mile, on turf.

Integrity	122	Salonica	117
Adelbert	119	Paladin	117
Salvation	117	Deerslayer	117

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The Neptune Yacht Club will open its clubhouse, on the Shrewsbury River, next Thursday. The club invites all organized yacht clubs to use the anchorage float and club grounds.

—"Dick" Bullard has been re-elected Captain of the Harvard 'Varsity crew, as E. H. Fennesey declined to accept.

—The Montclair Athletic Club will have a series of athletic events and games on the Fourth of July.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, JULY 1.

Yachting.—Indian Harbor Yacht Club special race.

Racing at Sheepshead Bay.

Baseball.—Brooklyn vs. New-York, at Eastern Park.

Tennis.—Tuxedo invitation tournament.

TUESDAY, JULY 2.

Racing at Sheepshead Bay.

Baseball.—Brooklyn vs. New-York, at Eastern Park, 4 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

Baseball.—New-York vs. Baltimore at Polo Grounds; Brooklyn vs. Boston at Eastern Park.

Bicycles.

Ride the Spalding Bicycle

BICYCLE BARGAIN HUNTERS.

Balance of stock bought of the late Ormonde Co. Rambler, $15; Rudge, $30; Columbia, $20; Juno, $30; Victor, $19, $20, $30; Liberty, $35, $39, $49; Ormonde, $20, $35; Salvators, $39; Warwick, $36; Falcon, $37; Keating, $34; Ben Hur, $20; Crawford, $45; 300 high-frame racers, 22 lb, any tires, $40; 2,000 select from; ladies' men's, boys', and girls'. HERALD CYCLE CO., 114 Nassau St. Terms, cash.

BICYCLE CO., 21 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK.—Largest dealers in new wheels in America. All makes; cut prices; cash only. Inspection invited.

BICYCLES.—All makes; $27, $34, $39, $44, $54, $59, $64. I will not be undersold. LAWRENCE, 28 Cortlandt St., corner Church.

3 IN ONE. REGISTERED. COMPOUND FOR BICYCLES AND GUNS. PREVENTS RUST, CLEANS, LUBRICATES. MANUFACTURED BY G. W. COLE & CO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. SEND FIVE TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE.

The Turf.

Coney Island Jockey Club,
SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
JUNE MEETING, 1895, JUNE 15 TO JULY 4.
RACE DAYS TO COME: TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 1st; TUES., 2d; WED., 3d, & THURS., (LAST DAY,) JULY 4.
PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME OF 7 RACES, INCLUDING THE
REALIZATION STAKES, Value $35,000, on July 4.
FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M.
Trains will leave nearly every twenty minutes from East 34th St. and from foot of Whitehall St. Special parlor-car train leaves 34th St. at 1 P. M.
EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS RETURNING FROM TRACK.
CONCERT BY LANDER.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady would like a place for her chambermaid and waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 675 Madison Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman in a private family; is a good sewer; would wait on a lady; five years' reference from present employer. 60 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By experienced German girl to do chamberwork and waiting or fine washing. 788 2d Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID and MAID.—English; willing and obliging; first-class references. G., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl to do chamberwork or waiting or mind grown children. 241 West 35th St.

Companions.

COMPANION or GUARDIAN.—By a kindergartner to care for children as companion or guardian; can furnish unexceptionable references. Kindergartner, Box 210 Times.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; private family; understands plain and fancy cooking; capable of getting up nice company dinners and luncheons; excellent baker; bread, cake, and pastry; all kinds of desserts; city or country; best city reference from last place. Kate Murphy, care Tyson's Market, 5th Av. and 44th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good cook and baker; will do little coarse washing; in a private family; will have no objection to going a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her last employer's, 381 5th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress—By two girls together; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best city references. 245 East 30th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls; one as cook, other chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Care of Mrs. F. D. Hurtt, Windsor flats, 1,700 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By French couple; speak little English; man good cook; wife, any kind of work; good reference; no objection to country. Foisy, 109 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking thoroughly; where kitchenmaid is kept; best reference. S. P. N., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Lady desires situation for first-class cook; excellent woman in every respect. Can be seen at employer's, Monday and Tuesday, 60 West 51st St.

COOK.—First-class; German; highly recommended; in private family; understands all branches of cooking and baking; city or country. 216 West 36th St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook for city or country; leaves on account of family going to Europe; wages, $35; best city reference; no cards. Call, Monday, at 101 East 40th St. S. I.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as competent cook in private family; eight years' city reference; lady can be seen. 432 East 66th St., second bell, west.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook; city or country; good city reference. 115 West 15th St.

COOK.—Fully competent; private family; with or without kitchenmaid; highest reference. 805 6th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By first-class cook; hotel or club; equals chef; English; best of references. A. B., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent young woman as cook; best references. 325 West 44th St.; Flynn's bell.

COOK.—By colored woman as cook; private family or private boarding house; city reference. Lathen, 345 West 36th St., rear.

COOK.—By young girl to cook, wash, and iron; in small private family; city references. 101 West End Av. O'Connor's bell.

COOK.—By a

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.
ROUND TRIP 40 CENTS.

Daily, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:00, 3:40, 4:00, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:10 P. M.

Additional trains race days C. I. J. C., 12:40, (1:00 P. M. parlor car train.)

SUNDAYS, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge; round trip 50 cents, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M. Additional trains race days C. I. J. C., 11:40, 12:40 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.

SUNDAYS, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M.; 12:40, 1:10, 1:30, 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

REDUCED RATES MONDAYS.

On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's "1492," or Circus Carnival, good only on day of sale, Fifty Cents.

CONEY ISLAND.
Culver Route.
Round Trip 30 Cents.

Leaves foot Whitehall St. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M., and every twenty minutes until 9:10, 9:40, 10:20 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
AND JAMAICA BAY.

From foot 34th St., E. R., 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 4:40 P. M.

Sundays, 7:00, 8:20, 9:20, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M.; 12:10, 2:50, 3:10, 3:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 5:30, 6:00, 6:20, 6:45, 7:10, 7:40, 8:00, 8:30, 8:50, 9:15, 10:10, P. M.

ROUND TRIP 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.
LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change.

FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., half hour later.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND (from New Iron Pier) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.

Side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning east side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the east side.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER.
Leave Pier No. 1, N. R., 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Leave Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M.
Leave Long Branch, 12:15, 6:15 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY R.R.
IS THE PICTURESQUE LINE FROM
New-York to Niagara Falls.
SPECIAL INDEPENDENCE DAY EXCURSION

THURSDAY, July 4th.

TICKETS GOOD GOING ON ALL TRAINS JULY 3 AND 4 AND RETURNING UP TO AND INCLUDING JULY 5TH. PULLMAN CARS.

ROUND $8.00 TRIP.

Trains leave Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. 8:20 A. M., 6:10 and 9:00 P. M., and Penna. Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 8:00 A. M., 5:30 and 8:35 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, and foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City; 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn.

For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply at 235 Broadway.

A DAY OF PLEASURE.
SPECIAL EXCURSION
THURSDAY, July 4th.
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD,
Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and Switch-Back.

SPECIAL TRAIN, with Improved Lunch Car attached, will leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City, at 8:20 A. M., Pennsylvania Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 8:00 A. M.

EXCURSION $2.25 TICKETS.

Tickets for Switch-Back can only be purchased on Special train for 50 cents extra.

Tickets on sale at 235, 261, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, and foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City; 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn.

For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply at 235 Broadway.

HOLIDAY JULY FOURTH.
Central Railroad of New Jersey's
ANNUAL LOW-RATE EXCURSION TO
Mauch Chunk and Glen Onoko,
In the Pennsylvania Blue Ridge Mountains, with an exciting hour's ride on the popular
SWITCHBACK RAILROAD,
THURSDAY, JULY 4th.

A special express train, carrying lunch car, will leave New-York from foot of Liberty St., North River, at 8:30 A. M. Leave Brooklyn from Annex Station, foot Fulton St., at 8:15 A. M., returning, arriving in city about 9 P. M.

Fare for round trip: From New-York, $2.25. From Brooklyn, $2.40. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

CONEY ISLAND.
SEA BEACH ROUTE.

Boats by Bay Ridge Ferry leave foot Whitehall St., week days, hourly from 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40, and every 20 minutes until 10:40 P. M.; Pier 8 boat leaves Union Ferry, 10:30; extra trains via Brooklyn Elevated Road and Bridge, 11:10 and 12 midnight. Time to Coney Island, 35 minutes. Quickest route to the BEIDLER CONCERTS, (round trip ticket to Brighton, including stage or elevated road, 40 cents.)

Round Trip Reduced to 30c.

CONEY ISLAND.
ROUND —25 Cents— TRIP.
NEW ALL-WATER ROUTE
TO OLD IRON PIER.

Boats from Battery Landing, near Barge Office, every hour.

Children under 7, baby carriages, and bicycles free.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 6:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION $8 To Niagara Falls or Buffalo and $8. Return, Via West Shore Railroad, $8. FOR ROUND TRIP. $8.

Special train leaves New-York WEDNESDAY, July 3, foot of Franklin St., 5:45 P. M.; foot West 42d St., 6:00 P. M. Tickets will also be valid for passage on regular trains, leaving as follows:

(Foot of Franklin St., N. R.,) 9:00 A. M., 7:30 P. M., 8:00 P. M.
(Foot W. 42d St., N. R.,) 9:15 A. M., 7:45 P. M., 8:15 P. M.

For tickets, time tables, sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices, Brooklyn, 338 Bway, 720 Fulton St.; New York City, 353, 671, and 942 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 53 W. 125th St., and at stations.

EXCURSION.—July 4 to New-Haven, the beautiful "City of Elms"; new twin-screw steamer Richard Peck, "the flier," leaves Peck Slip 10 A. M.; returning leaves New-Haven 12:30 night; the views along Long Island Sound and around New-Haven Bay make the trip unsurpassed; fare for round trip, $1.00.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 324 Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Excursions.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled mechanical gallery, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, Grand Museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE.—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:15 P. M. Wo. 8th St., Brklyn, 9:05, 9:35, 10:05, 11:05 A. M.; 12:05, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50 P. M. East 84th St., 8:35, 10:05, 10:35, 11:35 A. M.; 12:35, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10:45 A. M. for 84th St. and Pier 18, N. R., 11:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. for Pier 18 only; 3:15, 5, 5:30, 6, 7 and 8 P.M. for all landings.—Extra Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

4TH OF JULY AFTERNOON EXCURSION
TO
WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M. Arriving at WEST POINT at 4:30 P. M. RETURNING on any of the WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS. This will give passengers ample time to see cadets in camp, Dress Parade, Government Buildings, &c. Fare for round trip, $1.00. Return Hudson River R. R., $1.10.

Hotels.

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

Hotel Majestic,
Central Park West, 71st and 72d Streets, New-York.
AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN.

This hotel offers cool and luxurious accommodations during the Summer months to tourists and gentlemen whose families may be sojourning at distant Summer resorts. Its accessibility and quiet elegance has secured for it the patronage of the best people.

Situated where the guests may enjoy beautiful views of the Hudson River and Central Park; now attired in its Summer splendor—it is but one block during the Broadway cable, Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroads, facilitating quick communication with the lower part of the city.

New-York at this point is recognized as a formidable competitor of the modern Summer resort, cooled as it is by the breezes from the Park and river.

At the MAJESTIC one is isolated from and may escape the heat and bustle of the city and yet remain in touch therewith, thus combining the privileges of the metropolis with the delights of the country. In its size, location, and appointments, it is without a peer, and will well repay a visit of inspection. For terms and illustrated booklet address, R. H. STEARNS,
Managing Director.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE
HOTEL REGISTER'S
GREAT
SUMMER EDITION,

out July 15. Price 10 cents, will give the best and only official list of the some 6,000 SUMMER HOTELS in this country, and the announcements of the best papers for hotel advertising; beautifully illustrated announcements of seven of the best Summer hotels of America; the United States and Grand Union, Saratoga; Hotel Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y.; Hotel Brunswick, Lake Hopatcong, N. J.; West End, Long Branch; Pavilion Hotel, Sharon Springs, N. Y., and others. The HOTEL REGISTER reaches all the principal of the 90,000 hotels and clubs of America and many in Europe.
HOTEL REGISTER COMPANY,
7 Warren St., New-York City.

Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour
before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts; 144 pages, 3 colored maps.
Mail orders have prompt attention. Send number of tour desired, with check for amount, and tickets will be promptly returned, thus avoiding delay in our crowded offices.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

CONNECTICUT.

90 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK. DIRECTLY ON THE SOUND.

THE GEORGE.
TERMS MODERATE.

COTTAGES CHARMINGLY LOCATED. GEO. S. HARRAL, Prop., BLACK ROCK BEACH, Near Bridgeport, Conn.

MAINE.
PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Now open. ROMER GILLIS, Manager.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.

MASSACHUSETTS.
BERKSHIRE HILLS.
THE GREYLOCK,
NOW OPEN.
For circulars, room plans, and terms, address the manager.
F. K. McLAUGHLIN,
Williamstown, Mass.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
White Mountains.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.
THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES,
JEFFERSON, N. H.
Through parlor car from New-York daily. Accommodations for three hundred guests. Amusements include GOLF LINKS, Tennis, &c.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

NEW-JERSEY.
THE ELBERON,
ELBERON, NEW-JERSEY.
This unique Summer Resort will open for the season about June 1. For circular and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

NORMANDIE BY THE SEA.
Normandie, near Seabright, N. J.; hotel fronts on ocean and Shrewsbury River; open Saturday, June 22; this fashionable hotel on the coast; cuisine and service unexcelled; fine bathing, boating, and fishing; hot and cold sea-water baths. For further particulars apply to O. D. POTTER, Normandie by the Sea, N. J.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
Beautiful mountain resort, possessing every attraction. 60 miles from N. Y. City. Circulars, &c., at Room 9, Metropolitan Building, N. Y.
W. E. COLEMAN.

THE LANGDON,
Ocean Grove, N. J.; directly on ocean front.
M. J. HOLT, Box 2,247.

Cape May.

CAPE MAY,
One of America's most fashionable watering places; finest beach in the world; unsurpassed sea bathing; by Government reports 5° cooler than resorts within 100 miles; deep sea and sounds fishing; sanitary arrangements perfect; broad and well-shaded drives; a magnificent boulevard along ocean front; forty hotels; 3,000 cottages; reached by Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads.

THE BREXTON, OCEAN AV., CAPE MAY.
Large piazzas; near the beach; modern improvements. Mrs. J. A. MYERS.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly opposite the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Address
MORGAN & PARSONS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
HOTEL ALBION.
Fifty yards from surf; sixteenth season; table and appointments the best; accommodates 200; $2 per day; $8 to $15 per week.
C. H. PEMBERTON.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

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NEW-YORK.

PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES.
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
A charming Summer resort. Now open. Horace M. Clark, Manager; also proprietor Madison Av. Hotel, 58th St., New-York, closed during the Summer for extensive improvements.

MONONOTTO INN, FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.
7 miles seaward. Now open. Address
G. L. HOPPES.

Long Island.
Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
MANHATTAN HOTEL.
ORIENTAL HOTEL.
The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

MANHANSET
HOUSE AND COTTAGES, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y. Greatly enlarged and improved; beautiful new music hall, electric lights, elevator, suites with baths, healthfully located amid beautiful scenery, drives, and groves; pure water; dry atmosphere; yachting, fishing, dancing, &c. Open until Sept. 15. Easily accessible by new fast trains on Long Island Railroad and new steamers MONTAUK and SHELTER ISLAND. Send for terms and illustrated pamphlet to H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Bay Hotel, Manager, Manhanset House, Suffolk County, N. Y.

THE ARGYLE,
BABYLON, L. I., ON GREAT SOUTH BAY.
One hour from New-York. OPENS JUNE 8.
Sanitary plumbing; electric lights; entire new water system. Boating, bathing, fishing. Reasonable rates. Send for circular.
E. H. ROGERS, Jr.
(New-York office, St. James Hotel, 1 to 5 P. M.)

Summer Homes on Long Island.
"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 102, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 6 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, SUFFOLK COUNTY, LONG ISLAND.
PROSPECT HOUSE.
Now open. Most charming resort within 100 miles of New-York. Bathing, boating, and fishing unexcelled. Refurnished and electric lighted throughout.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Proprietor.

HORTON'S POINT HOTEL.
John Lellmann, Prop. Wm. Bassett, Man.
GREENPORT, L. I.
Fine bathing, boating, fishing; bathhouses on the premises; fine orchard. Send for circular.

Raulah House, Patchogue, L. I.
WALLACE McCUTCHEON, MANAGER.
Now open. A perfect family resort.
Surf and still water bathing. Good fishing.

Saratoga.
EXCELSIOR SPRING HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Just outside the city, surrounded by a large shady lawn, in the midst of pretty rural scenery. Good roads for cycling. Tennis courts. Croquet grounds. Bowling alleys. Portable baths arrangements. House newly decorated and furnished. Combines all the advantages of Saratoga with the greater quiet and purer air of the country. Rates moderate. Send for illustrated circular.
C. W. LAWRENCE, Proprietor.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
HOTEL "THE AMERICAN,"
(BRUNSWICK.)
NOW OPEN, 15th SEASON.
GEO. A. FARNHAM.

Catskills.
KAATERSKILL MOUNTAIN.
Hotel Kaaterskill.
NOW OPEN.
Complete with Every Modern Convenience.
4 HOURS FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
via N. Y. Central and Otis Elevating Railway. Also accessible via West Shore Railway and Stony Clove Route, from West 42d St., N. Y.
Excursion tickets from New-York to hotel, good from Friday until Monday night, $6.25.
For circulars, rates, &c., address
HOTEL KAATERSKILL CO.,
KAATERSKILL P. O., GREENE CO., N. Y.

HOTEL RICHMOND.
New, elegantly furnished; cuisine of the finest; first-class accommodations for 125; fruit, vegetables, &c., from own farm. Circulars on application. J. H. BARTLEY & CO., Palenville, N. Y.

LOX-HURST.
Elevation, 1,936 feet; for 60; ample parlors, piazzas, lawn; bath; circular. SAMUEL E. RUSK, Haines Falls, N. Y.

CATSKILLS.—Location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. Coe's Mountain Home, Windham, N. Y.

Sullivan County.
MILLER LAKE HOUSE.—Altitude, 1,700 feet; near Shohola Station, Erie R. R.; beautiful, healthy Summer resort; no malaria; no mosquitoes; new house; new furniture; good beds; excellent table; bathing, boating, and fishing; everything done for the comfort and enjoyment of guests; terms, $7 and $8. LOUIS MILLER, Proprietor, Eldred, Sullivan County, N. Y. Refer to Dr. De Venoge, 355 West 58th St., for information.

THE KAUNEONGA, WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN Co.; opens June 29. Write to J. H. MARTIN.

Adirondacks.

"Hotel Champlain"
AND COTTAGES.
OPEN JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER 1ST.

The superb Adirondack and Lake Champlain resort on Bluff Point Lake Champlain. Delaware and Hudson R. R. station in grounds. All trains and boats stop. Through drawing-room and sleeping cars from New-York. Every attraction essential to a first-class Summer resort.
O. D. SEAVEY, Manager,
P. O. Hotel Champlain, N. Y.
N. Y. Office: Lincoln National Bank, 42d Street.

HOTEL DEL MONTE
opens May 15.
This new hotel is situated on a pleasant drive from Saranac Lake Village and to Saranac Lake, just inside of the lake's elevation of 2,000 feet, near Hotel Ampersand.
For rates, &c., address
J. E. & W. H. MEAGHER.

ADIRONDACKS.
THE CHATEAUGAY,
AT UPPER CHATEAUGAY LAKE.
Magnificent location; modern house. All outdoor sports. No hay fever. For terms, &c., address C. W. BACKUS, Merrill, N. Y.

THE HEMLOCKS.
Under new management. Remodeled. Cottages to rent by season or month. Finest boating, fishing, and hunting. Send for circular. Address JOHN J. DALY, Raquette Lake Post Office, Hamilton County, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN.
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

DELICIOUS COFFEE, DELICIOUS TEA, are always served at Kushaqua Lodge, in the Adirondacks. $12 to $15 a week. "Beautiful Resting Place."

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

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NEW-YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the New-York Central Railroad; also through sleeping cars for Pittsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M.; 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y.City, G.C.S., 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 AM.

DEL MONTE. Lve N.Y.C, G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25, 11:05 AM.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, FRENCH & BALDWIN & —Leave N.Y. 8:33 AM, 7 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

WHITEFACE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D.W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:09 P.M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive 8 P.M., 8:30 A.M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD & PARK, New-York. WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Grand Central Station, Through sleepers from Grand Central Station, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Adirondack points, & at Ausable Forks with new stage line for Lake Placid.

EDGEWOOD INN, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Location unequaled; five minutes from beautiful Lake Saranac.

Lake George.
Kattskill House, Lake George, N. Y. For terms address A. P. Scoville, own. & prop., Kattskill Bay, N. Y.

BOLTON-ON-LAKE GEORGE.
LAKEVIEW HOUSE.
R. J. BROWN, Proprietor.

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45 WEST 20th ST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; Summer prices.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to BENJAMIN F. SHERMAN, who resides with his general guardian, Jesse O'Conde, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.; Susan A. Sherman, who resides at Maplewood, N. J.; Frank Stoneall, who resides at Maplewood, N. J.; Frederick Stoneall, who resides at Maplewood, N. J.; Minnie Turrell, who resides at South Orange, N. J.; Edith Rook, who resides at South Orange, N. J.; Frederick I. Rook, who resides at South Orange, N. J.; Edward F. Rook, who resides at South Orange, N. J.; Royal V. Rook, who resides at South Orange, N. J.; John E McGowan, who resides at the City of New-York; Charles F. Winch, who resides at the City of New-York; James H. Humphrey, who resides at the City of New-York, and Jesse O'Conde, general guardian of the person and estate of Benjamin F. Sherman, an infant under the age of fourteen years, who resides at Ballston Spa, N. Y., and to all persons interested in the estate of Benjamin F. Sherman, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the sixteenth day of July, 1895, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 23rd day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Atty for Executor, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. je3-law6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA MARTINE SYLVESTER GARCIA, late of the City of Nice, France, also known as Laura Garcia de Odero, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next. Dated New-York, the 1st day of March, 1895. PEDRO R. DE FLORES, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh4-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE WITT C. HAYS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, office of Dos Passos Brothers, No. 15 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of April, 1895. JOHN R. DOS PASSOS, EUGENE D. HAYS, S. S. J. DRAKE, HENRY B. BROWNE, Executors. DOS PASSOS BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Broad Street, New-York City. ap15-law6mM

LAWTON, JAMES M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES M. LAWTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmer & Canfield, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of June, 1895. ELIZA M. C. A. LAWTON, Executrix. WILMER & CANFIELD, Attorneys for Executrix, 48 Wall St., N. Y. City. jy1-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA A. O'DONOHUE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Bailey & Sullivan, No. 122 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of January, 1895. THOMAS J. O'DONOHUE, Executor. BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Executor, 122 Bowery, New-York City. ja14-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA M. RUEB, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July, next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of January, 1895. FREDERIC C. DIERKING, Administrator. STEVENSANT & MILLARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 99 Nassau Street, New-York. ap22-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLIFFORD ELY KITCHELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Cornelius Doremus, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15

CLIMAX OF DRY SUNDAYS

Only One Saloon in Every Fifty Selling Liquor to Its Customers.

POLICE TIRELESS IN ENFORCING LAW

Two Negroes Start a "Speak-Easy" with a Keg of Beer—Arrests of Waiters for Serving Beer with Sandwiches.

The clause in the excise law against selling liquor in saloons on Sunday was better enforced yesterday than it ever was previously.

Out of 8,000 saloons, not more than 200 were open for the sale of intoxicating beverages yesterday. Many of these 200 were situated in parts of the city not frequented by the average citizen who wants a glass of beer or whisky on Sunday. All of the saloons which were open were confined in their trade to regular customers, known to the proprietor or his bartenders.

Rabid temperance advocates, whose proud boast it has been to claim that they had never seen the inside of a saloon, had yesterday thousands of opportunities of innocently adding visual pictures of saloon interiors to their theoretical experience of the wickedness of their bibulous neighbors. In every quarter of the city, closed and empty saloons, with their shades drawn so as to show that no business was being done inside, could be seen.

Along the Bowery and the first two miles of Third Avenue, where saloons occupy at least a quarter of the ground space, almost every saloon keeper had opened his place up so that the police could satisfy themselves by a single glance that no liquor was being sold.

In the Tenderloin precinct, between Fourteenth and Forty-second Streets and Fourth and Seventh Avenues, the same mode of displaying obedience to the law was adopted. On the west side, above Fifty-ninth Street, any observant man could satisfy himself in five minutes that he had no chance of getting a drink in an ordinary saloon.

This state of spirituous abstinence was not arrived at with the concurrence of either the saloon keepers and their customers, or without vigorous effort on the part of the police. At midnight on Saturday the police began the crusade against Sunday rum drinking, and at 11 o'clock last night they were still on the alert.

The day was more trying to the police than to any other class of the community. The reserves were called out for special duty, the policemen on easy details had to take a Sunday turn at patrol work, and the youngest policemen were hustled into plain clothes to play detectives for the time being. Whenever a saloon keeper was reported to the Captain of the precinct in which his store was situated as having his blinds fixed with the apparent intention of doing business an unfortunate patrolman was immediately sent to stand at the contumacious saloon keeper's door and act as a scarecrow to would-be customers. This plan was always found efficient in practice, and after two or three hours of waiting to see if the patrolman was a fixture the saloon keeper got tired and locked up his place.

Occasionally the scarecrow patrolman arrived at his saloon door at a moment when there was a full house inside. In such case there was nothing for the thirsty men behind the doors to do except get bottles and escape by the roof when that mode of exit was open. In one case, on Sixty-sixth Street, near Eleventh Avenue, there was no neighborly scuttles adjoining the saloon, and twelve men were kept imprisoned for four hours before they could have charged the waiting policeman and found that, like most scarecrews, he was absolutely harmless, having neither power to break into the saloon nor right to arrest those whom he saw coming out of it.

One policeman who has good prospects of promotion confessed yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times that the excise law could not be absolutely enforced in New-York City, except upon one condition. This was nothing less than the sending of saloon keepers who were caught disobeying the law to Blackwell's Island.

"Unless we are able to inspire terror," continued this officer, "we shall always have saloons in one part of our precincts popping open while we are closing up those in other parts."

Two or three more Sundays like yesterday would have a serious effect on the temper and constitution of the uniformed policemen who are engaged in enforcing the law. To be kept on a continuous strain for twenty-four hours each week, without any subsequent relaxation to make up for the overtime served is likely, in the opinion of competent observers, to impair the efficiency of the force when catching burglars and other ordinary work comes to be done.

With all the precautions taken by the police drinks were bought yesterday by those who wished to obtain them, and who happened at the same time to know one of the saloon keepers who ran the risk of being caught. The reporter saw half a dozen saloons yesterday, between the City Hall and Fourteenth Street, where men went in and came out with little apparent secrecy. In none of these cases was there a policeman in sight, and it was evident from the prolonged stop at the door that identification was absolutely necessary as a test for admission.

Many of the restaurant keepers openly served beer or whisky with meals, as they believed they had a perfect right to do, and only in one case was this interpretation of the law formally called in question.

This was in the Manhattan Oyster House, on Columbus Avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets. A policeman in plain clothes from the Sixty-eighth Street Station entered this restaurant and called for a sandwich and a glass of beer. He was promptly served, and charged 25 cents, whereupon he arrested the waiter and took him to the station.

Acting Captain Chapman of the Sixty-eighth Street Station, who was tireless in his efforts to dry up his territory, personally arrested two waiters in the Hotel Endicott, at Eighty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, yesterday afternoon, under somewhat similar circumstances.

The Acting Captain, who was in plain clothes, first observed a trail of well-dressed young men leading through the Hotel Endicott restaurant. With keen powers of reasoning, Capt. Chapman immediately inferred that there must be some unlawful attraction inside the restaurant.

Although a photograph of Capt. Chapman, with his black, flowing Dundreary whiskers, would be recognized anywhere, none of the waiters seemed to know who he was when he entered the restaurant. He stood watching the young men sitting around tables with sandwiches upon them, and says he saw the waiters use the same sandwiches several times over. When he had satisfied himself that the sandwiches were dummies, he called in two of his aides from outside and bade each of them take a waiter with him. Mr. Fuller, the proprietor, protested vigorously against this action without avail.

One of the first "speak-easies" in New-York City was discovered yesterday in the same precinct. Two enterprising colored men bought a keg of beer on Saturday night, and proposed to dispense it yesterday to their white neighbors on West Sixty-fourth Street. The police heard of the scheme, and valiantly spent the day trying to capture the "speak-easy" in full operation. There must be something peculiar in the appearance of a policeman in plain clothes, for, while the cellar in which the keg was concealed was known, and the two negroes who owned it were known, no policeman in citizen's clothes was so fortunate as to get a drink out of it.

In some places in the city special arrangements were made on Saturday between the saloon keeper and his customers by which the latter could get drinks on Sunday if they wanted them.

On Third Avenue—no matter what street—those in the secret entered a frame house, went up stairs, crossed over an alleyway by a single plank, and gained the upper floor of a saloon, which was next door. Then they descended to the back room of the saloon, and had all they wanted, returning by the same route. The general verdict of those who went to this trouble was that the risk of falling off the plank was greater than the satisfaction to be obtained from the reward of one drink, or even two.

In other cases the beer can was carried in safety by the overhead route, over the tops of houses, and down into the saloon. This method of filling the can was only open to those who had a saloon in their block and a clear overhead passage to it.

The Nineteenth Precinct was really closed yesterday, for perhaps the first time in its history. The prominent hotel keepers whose places are situated in this precinct were exceedingly careful whom they served, to say the least. The ordinary saloons were closed to the public and open to the police.

The young men and others who frequent this precinct tried very hard to prove that they were exceptions to the general rule, sometimes with success. Some saloons in the precinct, which make a pretense of doing a restaurant trade on week days, had everything in order yesterday to keep up the assumption. For 5 cents one might have a ham sandwich, an Irish tew, a lobster salad, baked beans, or some other palatable, enticing, nutritious, or luxurious dish. It was understood, of course, that thirst could be slaked at the same time as the five-cent dish was eaten.

Some Tenderloin frequenters went so far as to combine in ordering a room at one of the hotels, and there had all the drink served to them which they required. The mere fact that there was a law to be broken and a certain amount of risk to be run gave to such as these a deeper and more unquenchable thirst than usual.

One of the first arrests made during the drought was at 51 Madison Street, in a saloon kept by Catherine Byrnes. John Byrnes, the bartender, was caught selling liquor there at 12.40 on Sunday morning, and was taken to Oak Street Station.

Some of the inscriptions used by saloon keepers to convey to their customers' minds the fact that they were not selling liquor were instinct with a certain amount of humor. Here is one shown on Saturday on Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street:

> TAKE HOME A BOTTLE OF REFORM WHISKY. YOU CANNOT GET IT TO-MORROW.

Another one further up the same avenue read:

> SPECIAL SALE TO-DAY. CLOSED TO-MORROW.

Most of them, however, were content with the laconic explanation:

> CLOSED.

It was not altogether a man's fight yesterday. Some young women who had a passing acquaintance with policemen were delighted with the opportunity of matching their wit against that of those whose duty it was to keep the saloons closed. One police Captain said yesterday that the women gave his men more trouble than the men did, because when they were pretty the saloon keepers would run risks to supply them, which they refused to take where mere men were the supplicants.

An instance of this was seen by the reporter near Oak Street Station. A beautiful red-haired girl went down Chambers Street with a can evidently empty, which she carefully concealed. A few minutes later she returned glowing with triumph, swinging the can defiantly in her hand. When opposite the end of Oak Street she stopped until she saw that she was observed by the policeman in front of the station. Then she laughed, looked, shook her can, and disappeared.

Not only was the excise law enforced on land yesterday, but also on sea. The police patrol boat made two trips during the day in search of violators of the law. Every Coney Island steamboat carried two members of the Steamboat Squad, who had instructions to arrest any one who sold liquor inside the city limits.

These limits, as defined by law, extend from Mount St. Vincents on the Yonkers side, to City Island on the Sound side. They include the water to the Jersey shore, and also to the Brooklyn and Long Island shore. Down the bay, they end at a line drawn from Robbins Reef to the Erie Basin.

Beyond these limits the New-York City police were practically powerless. They were still peace officers, and were also within the jurisdiction of New-York State. But if any one committed an offense outside the lines, he would have to be taken to the nearest county Justice of the Peace, whether in Richmond County, Kings County, or Queens County. As they had small hope of sympathy in these quarters, they were told not to make arrests outside of Robbins Reef, or on the Hudson above Mount St. Vincents.

Owing to the promulgation of these orders, it was expected that all excursion parties whose members were not limited by time would remain in the free zone, either in the Narrows or opposite Yonkers, until they had drunk all the beer they brought with them. Among the excursions were the County Cork men and the County Armagh men, with five barges apiece, fully freighted before leaving.

Brooklyn was, after all, the thirsty men's mecca yesterday. They crossed the East River in thousands by bridge and ferries, and imbibed enough at the nearest saloon to last them at least until 5 o'clock on Monday morning. Some went to Hoboken, where all the saloons were wide open, but not so many as the number which sught relief in Brooklyn. There seemed to be a general impression abroad that it was not so dignified to go out of the State to evade the law, especially when the dgought was so strictly confined to New-York City alone.

The bottled beer and bottled whisky trade was enormously increased on Saturday night, but if the prospects of next Sunday are no better than yesterday's realization was, the quantity of liquor sold for home consumption next Saturday is likely to be nearly equal to that drunk at bars on ordinary Sundays.

The dwellers in Cat Alley, just opposite Police Headquarters, did not take any chances on yesterday's dryness, but laid in a store of beer and whisky on Saturday night large enough to give all the subscribers more than their fill. The saloon keepers who trusted the Cat Alley people with bottle to return will find themselves short to-morrow, as the alley made the discovery during the day that an empty beer bottle is a useful thing to throw when the object is to wound and not to kill outright.

The number of arrests up to midnight was 125.

THE HARVEST NOT REAPED.

Long Island City Saloon Keepers Did Not Receive Expected Patronage.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., June 30.—New-York's dry Sunday made no appreciable difference in the patronage of the resorts in and near this city whose proprietors are permitted to violate the law that the residents of other places may enjoy themselves on the Sabbath.

It was expected that the closing of the "side doors" across the river would send a large portion of New-York's thirsty population out to Long Island. The rush, however, did not materialize, much to the disappointment of the saloon keepers over here. They counted on an extra amount of patronage and many of them employed extra help in anticipation of the influx of the thirsty ones.

The Steinway Trolley Company, whose cars run to Woodside, Flushing, and North Beach, had a large number of extra cars ready, but most of them carried very few passengers. The travel on the Long Island Railroad to nearby places, where picnic parks and saloons are unmolested on Sunday, was very light. The absence of the people was attributed to the rain and the resort keepers have a poor opinion of the New-Yorkers who would remain at home and suffer with thirst rather than run the risk of a drenching.

Hoboken Saloons Were Open.

All the saloons in Hoboken and North Hudson were open, and did a rushing business yesterday. The usual crowds from New-York were increased by numerous persons who heretofore have always been able to obtain drinks on Sunday, but yesterday, owing to the rigid closing of all the saloons in New-York, were unable to do so. The Hoboken police said they had received no orders to close the saloons, nor did they expect any.

Arrests Made on Staten Island.

STAPLETON, S. I., June 30.—The Staten Island police renewed the raids upon the hotel keepers at South Beach to-day, and arrested thirteen proprietors and bartenders. All were arraigned before Justices, and held for trial during the coming week. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the police, the crowd which visited the beach did not go dry, and found many ways of amusing themselves.

POLICE CAPTAIN CULLEN INJURED

His Horse, Frightened by a Firecracker, Ran Away.

Police Captain Thomas Cullen of the Richards Street Precinct, Brooklyn, met with severe accident yesterday afternoon. It was occasioned by a boy setting off a large firecracker.

The Captain, who lives at the corner of Harrison Street and Tompkins Place, was in his carriage, standing in front of his house, preparing to take a ride. A small boy threw a firecracker into the street. It fell almost under the horse's heels and exploded. The horse became frightened, ran away, and Capt. Cullen was thrown out of the carriage. His left wrist was fractured and he received severe contusions about the face and head. He was picked up by the neighbors and taken to his home, a few feet from where he had met with the accident. Police Surgeon Ford dressed his wounds.

Capt. Cullen was to have been one of the pall bearers at the funeral of Inspector Edward Reilly this morning.

The Improvement of Bakeshops.

The Bakers' Union held a meeting in Clarendon Hall, Thirteenth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, yesterday morning. Delegates who were appointed to examine bakeshops and ascertain what could be done to improve their hygienic condition made their reports, which advocated better ventilation and sanitary arrangements in city shops.

The first cost of white duck trousers is slight compared with the after-cost of washing 'em.

Why not, then, pay what is necessary to have them right?

Cotton $2; larger than 35 inseam $2.25.
Linen $5; larger than 35 inseam $5.50.

ROGERS PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 22d St.

TO HELP ELECT IRISH MEMBERS

COUNCIL OF THE IRISH NATIONAL FEDERATION TAKES ACTION.

It Appeals to Sympathizers in America to Contribute Funds to the Party Justin McCarthy Leads.

An important meeting of the City Council of the Irish National Federation of America was held yesterday at Cooper Union. The object of the meeting was to formulate an organized plan by which funds can be raised for the Irish Parliamentary Party which is under the leadership of Justin McCarthy.

There was a full attendance of delegates. Vice President Michael Fennelly presided. He said the meeting was called to meet the emergency on the other side.

"The British Parliament," said he, "will be dissolved very soon, and the general election that will follow will be one of the most important ever held. It is for us in the City of New-York and throughout the United States to put our shoulders to the wheel and supply the sinews of war that will enable the Irish members to carry on the fight for home rule in the British House of Commons.

"If we do our duty here there can be but one result in the election which is about to occur, and we will send to Parliament members who will be able to thwart any schemes the Tories may have, if they secure a majority to defer home rule."

Major John Byrne was the next speaker. He said the present time was one for action and not for words.

"The Irishmen in America," said he, "and the Irish-Americans have time and time again come to the rescue and enabled the Irish people to continue the fight for liberty.

"We are now called upon again to assist them. Are we going to enable the Irish people to send men to Westminster who will really represent them, or are we going to allow men pledged, as were Redmond and his gang, to defeat home rule and crush the hopes of the Irish people to represent Ireland.

"Redmond's pockets will again be filled with Tory money as it was before. He had £14,000 in 1892 to defeat the Liberal Party, and the same people who put up money before will put it up again. We are called upon once more to send back to the House of Commons men who will represent the Irish people."

Major Byrne's remarks were received with great applause.

John J. Rooney then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that in order that New-York City shall do its share to get the necessary funds, and so practically aid the movement, the branches of the Federation in this city are hereby directed to organize public meetings immediately, and appoint collecting committees in this city, and take such other action as in this regard they may deem advisable. And be it further,

Resolved, that the Executive Committee of the Council is directed to arrange such action for the branches as may fully accomplish this object.

A resolution was also adopted congratulating the people of East Cork on their splendid victory over the combined forces of Toryism and factionism in the election of Tha. sterling and uncompromising advocate of National rights, James P. X. O'Brien. We feel this victory is an evidence that in the coming general election the Irish people will not swerve from the uncompromising support of the Irish Parliamentary Party, but that they will continue with indomitable courage their contest against coercion and tyranny until their strugg.e shall be crowned with a glorious victory."

Secretary Joseph P. Ryan, ex-Commissioner of Charities E. C. Sheehy, and Patrick Gleason also spoke, advocating immediate appeals for funds to aid the Irish people in the coming general election.

CHARGED WITH KILLING A CHILD

Willie Brown Died Just After a Tenement-House Row—John Gillis Arrested.

There was a tenement-house row at 428 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and there are many conflicting stories concerning it, but the main fact is that Willie Brown, eleven months old, is dead. Whether he died from the effects of the row or from natural causes will not be known until the autopsy is made to-day.

Mrs. Ellen Brown, twenty-three years old, lives on the third floor, and about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, according to Mrs. Brown's version, she was passing through the hall, when she saw John Gillis, twenty-three years old, beating his sister.

Mrs. Brown was carrying her baby in her arms at the time, and she says she stepped in between Gillis and his sister, and that Gillis aimed a blow at Mrs. Brown, who dodged, and the blow struck the baby on the head.

Shortly before 7 o'clock Mrs. Brown asked Policeman Shackelton of the Amity Street Precinct to send for an ambulance as her baby was dying. When the Surgeon arrived, he found the child dead. Mrs. Brown then accused Gillis of having killed the child and Gillis was arrested.

Surgeon Wight found no marks of violence and Mrs. Brown said she had nursed the child after Gillis had struck him.

Gillis said that he had not assaulted the child, and denied that he had been fighting with his sister.

INCENDIARIES IN WILLIMANTIC, CONN.

Two Attempts to Burn Mills Belonging to the Linen Company.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., June 30.—Two attempts have been made this week to burn the large mills of the Willimantic Linen Company.

The Hillhouse and the Taylor Planing Mills, owned by the linen company, adjoining its large spool shop, were set afire Saturday night. The fire was put out by automatic sprinklers. The mills were flooded by water. Loss, $1,000.

Waste saturated with oil and burned matches were found Thursday night on the third floor of the company's largest thread mill.

Evening Star Chapter to Meet.

A meeting of the Evening Star Chapter of the Patriotic League will be held at 7:30 this evening, in the lecture room of St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street. The signing of the Declaration of Independence will be celebrated, and Commissioners of the Board of Education and others will speak on the importance of systematic training for citizenship. The Evening Star Chapter of the Patriotic League is composed of pupils and teachers of Senior Female Evening School No. 59, who desire to pursue a systematic course of instruction for citizenship. The object of the Patriotic League is to aid and encourage such work.

Hurt in a Ball Game—Died Next Day.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—William C. Dewees, a young paperhanger, was one of a party of men who were playing a game of ball yesterday. He was at the bat, facing the pitching of a policeman named McDonald, when a speedy inshoot struck him on the head, felling him unconscious to the ground. He was taken to the hospital, where he died to-day from hemorrhage of the brain.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!!!

CARPETS.

Great Reductions in Every Department.

Broken lots, single pieces, and patterns of every description, comprising Wiltons, Axminsters, Velvets, Body and Tapestry Brussels, and New Weave Ingrains, all this season's styles, to close out quickly.

No Lower Prices in the City.

MATTINGS.

"WE BEAT THE WORLD!"

Hundreds of patterns to select from! Some as low as $3.00 PER ROLL of forty yards. Fine Fancy Chinese and Japanese Seamless from $5. Cotton and trout line warps from $8.

Lace Curtains.

The entire balance of stock, consisting of Brussels, Irish Points, Tambours, Nottinghams. Also RUGS, (foreign and domestic.) We have just purchased from an upholstery firm, who are closing out their business, and offer at

1-2 Value.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRIEST

Vicar General McNamara's Silver Jubilee—To Close with a Public Reception in the Academy of Music To-night.

The Very Rev. P. J. McNamara, Vicar General, is celebrating his twenty-fifth year as a priest, and in honor of the silver jubilee there was a solmn high mass in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Pacific Street, near Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning.

Vicar General McNamara has been a very busy man since Bishop McDonnell sailed for Rome. During the Bishop's absence, the Vicar General has been acting Bishop.

Solemn high mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock, the Vicar General being the celebrant. He was assisted by the Rev. Ignatius Zeller of the Church of the Presentation, Jamaica, who was deacon; the Rev. James Duffy of St. Agnes's Church, subdeacon, and the Rev. E. F. Hannigan of St. Joseph's Church, master of ceremonies. The Rev. Dr. James Donohue of St. Thomas Aquinas's preached the sermon.

The musical programme was of a high order, and was in charge of Henry Worum. The soloists were Mme. Salvotti, soprano; L. Huetwohl, tenor; Mrs. Corbett, alto; Dr. Marshall bass. There was also a chorus of eighty voices and an orchestra of twelve pieces.

After the services, Vicar General McNamara gave a banquet to the clergy in the school hall adjoining the church. The toasts were responded to as follows: "Our Holy Father," the Rev. Edward McCarty, who celebrated his silver jubilee a few weeks ago; "Our Right Rev. Bishop," the Rev. James H. Mitchell, Chancellor of the diocese; "The Clergy," the Rev. Sylvester Malone; "Catholic Societies," the Rev. M. J. Flannery; "Our Vicar General," the Rev. Father Crimmins.

In the evening musical vespers were held. The church was crowded. The interior of the church was illuminated with incandescent lights, as was also the exterior. The altars were adorned with flowers of all descriptions. In the sanctuary were seated the Vicar General, the Rev. Dr. James Donohue, the Rev. John M. Kieley, the Rev. Fathers O'Hara, Gannon, McGronen, McNamee, McGinley, Carroll, the Rev. E. F. Hannigan, and the Rev. Martin Carroll, who delivered the sermon.

The jubilee will close to-night with a reception in the Academy of Music, at which Joseph W. Carroll will preside. Addresses will be made by Thomas P. Mulligan, on behalf of St. Vincent de Paul's Society; Bernard Bogan of the Diocesan Holy Name Societies, Oswald Manne of the Catholic Knights of America, John W. Devoy of the Catholic Benevolent League, ex-Congressman Thomas F. Magner, and the Very Rev. P. J. McNamara.

There will be singing by Mr. and Mrs. John T. Brennan and Mr. and Mrs. James J. Byrne. Carl Venth's orchestra will furnish the music.

REV. WILLIAM H. TOLE RESIGNS

A White Plains Pastor Who Quarreled with Several Wealthy Members of His Congregation.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 30.—The Rev. William H. Tole caused a surprise this morning when he announced to his congregation that he had resigned his charge at St. John's Church, Roman Catholic, and that his resignation had been accepted. Many of his parishoners do not believe that the resignation was voluntary, and do believe that it was called for. They cite as one reason for this opinion that this parish is one of the best in the diocese, and that Father Tole and his congregation could never agree. Among the wealthy members of St. John's are Mrs. S. N. F. Reynal and family, Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, D. B. Safford, Mrs. Algernon S. Jarvis, Mrs. Beall, a daughter of Banker Eugene Kelly, B. W. Tone, Mrs. and Miss Drexel, Thomas F. Ryan of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Luke P. Cozans, the ex-Senator and noted corporation lawyer of New-York; County Clerk John M. Digney, ex-Sheriff John Duffy, George Caulfield, ex-Sheriff Frank Schimer, Mrs. J. H. Tooker, Jr.

Father Tole succeeded the late Father Dunphy. Mrs. Reynal had at that time all arrangements made to present to the congregation the handsome memorial church, in which they now worship. The church cost over $100,000, and is one of the handsomest and most complete in the county. Mr. Reynal had previously built and furnished the handsome rectory. Father Tole had been here less than a year when he and Mrs. Reynal quarreled. The generally accepted reason for this is that Mrs. Reynal desired to present to the rectory some furnishings, which were declined by Father Tole on the ground that his housekeeper, Miss Mary Tobin, did not like them.

Father Tole next quarreled with Mrs. James H. Budway, one of the most earnest workers in the church. At her death, about two years ago, he refused to allow her body to be brought into the church.

The priest and local tradespeople were constantly in financial difficulties it is said. At Father Dunphy's death the parish was clear of debt. Father Tole recently mortgaged the parochial school for $13,500.

Farce as a Commencement Feature.

The closing exercises of the Transfiguration School, 20 Mott Street, were held yesterday afternoon. Choruses were sung by the various classes and several pupils gave recitations.

A farce entitled "Charge of the Hash Brigade; or, Life in a Mott Street Boarding House," was played by Masters J. Intermonte, D. Healy, P. Colbrice, T. O'Neill, S. Sullivan, C. Consilio, T. Petruccio, J. Danaher, W. Goonan, and J. Ryan.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Cool, Clean, and Comfortable.

Our brass bedsteads.

COOL, because they allow a free circulation of air through every part.

CLEAN, for the same reason, and because there are neither cracks, nor crannies, nor soft wood for the absorption of germs.

COMFORTABLE, because of their simple but strong construction.

Some are plain, others more elaborate, and still others are arranged for canopy tops or valances.

All at manufacturing prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av. Atlantic & Vermont Avs. and Greenpoint & Manhat. Avs.

One way to find out what money is worth is to try to borrow it; another way is to test its power in our stores.

For example:

Two or three other Clothiers in New-York probably have the genuine Irish Hand-woven Homespun Suits in stock.

See their suits; see the way they're made and trimmed. Then come and see ours. If you don't take one of our suits and feel wealthier than you did with the $18 in your pocket, we'll take off our hat to the other fellow.

Crash Suits—The latest fad—$10.
Crash Cycle Suits, $11.00.
Ladies' Shirt Waists—Prices Reduced.
Negligee Shirts—Exceptional—$1.50.
Gentlemen's Belts—Special—$1.00.
Duck Trousers—All Sizes—$1 to $4.50.

BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises	4:32	Sun sets	7:35
Moon sets	12:18		

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	2:55	3:15	8:55	9:47
Governors Island	3:20	3:50	9:31	10:33
Hell Gate	5:13	5:43	10:59	12:01

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 1.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alvena	Navassa	June 25
Amsterdam	Amsterdam	June 22
Cevic	Liverpool	June 21
England	London	June 13
Finance	Colon	June 24
Nacoochee	Savannah	June 27
Olympia	Gibraltar	June 13
Orizaba	Havana	June 27
Othello	Antwerp	June 15
Saale	Southampton	June 23
State of California	Glasgow	June 20
Strathcarron	Gibraltar	June 16
Westernland	Antwerp	June 22

TUESDAY, JULY 2.

Adirondack	Kingston	June 27
El Sol	New-Orleans	June 27
Hudson	New-Orleans	June 26
Stuttgart	Bremen	June 19

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

Concho	Galveston	June 26
Flaxman	St. Lucia	June 25
Galileo	St. Lucia	June 25
Jessmond	London	June 29
Teutonic	Queenstown	June 27
Vigilancia	Havana	June 28

THURSDAY, JULY 4.

California	Gibraltar	June 26
Columbia	Hamburg	June 26
Hildebrand	Para	June 22
Parklands	Gibraltar	June 18
Trave	Bremen	June 25

FRIDAY, JULY 5.

Galileo	Hull	June 20
Georgia	Christiansand	June 22
Lucania	Liverpool	June 29
Principia	Dundee	June 19
Patria	Hamburg	June 23
Prins Willem II	Port au Prince	June 29

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Advance	July 1	Colon	35 Broadway.
City of Para	July 1	Colon	Pier 14 N. R.
New-York	July 2	Haiti	5 Bowling Gr.
Alesia	July 2	Barcelona	31 Broadway.
Horrox	July 2	Santos	Busk&Jevons.
Seminole	July 2	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Havel	July 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Runic	July 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Fort William	July 2	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
New-York	July 3	St'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Francisco	July 3	Hull	21-23 State St.
Lepanto	July 3	Antwerp	21-23 State St.
Rhynland	July 3	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Adriatic	July 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Urizaba	July 3	Havana	3 Bowling Gr.
Olbers	July 3	Mancnester	Busk&Jevons.
Caracas	July 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Cearense	July 3	Para	113 Pearl St.
Aurania	July 4	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	July 4	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Algonquin	July 5	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Moorish Prince	July 5	Bahia	2-4 Stone St.
State of Texas	July 5	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Santiago	July 5	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Kansas City	July 6	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Dania	July 6	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Columbia	July 6	St'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Hudson	July 6	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Norge	July 6	Christiania	28 State St.
Amsterdam	July 6	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
England	July 6	London	15 Whith'l St.
Bourgogne	July 6	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ardanhu	July 6	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
S. of California	July 6	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Adirondack	July 6	Kingston	24 State St.
Olympia	July 6	Naples	7 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	July 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Concho	July 6	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Umbria	July 6	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	July 6	London	4 Broadway.
Saale	July 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Hindoo	July 6	London	21-23 State St.
Coleridge	July 6	Pernamb'o	19 Whith'l St.
Albano	July 6	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Jamaica	July 6	Greytown	24 State St.
Prairie	July 7	Liverpool	Busk&Jevons.
Trave	July 9	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Cevic	July 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Teutonic	July 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Galileo	July 10	Hull	21-23 State St.
Fontabella	July 10	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Paris	July 10	St'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	July 10	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Finance	July 10	Colon	35 Broadway.
Colombia	July 10	Colon	Pier 14 N. R.
Ardanrose	July 10	Calbarien	80 Wall St.
Trinidad	July 11	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Delcomyn	July 12	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Dexter City	July 12	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
K'r Wilh'm II.	July 13	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Patria	July 13	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Irrawaddy	July 13	Trinidad	29 Broadway.
Orinoco	July 13	Queretaro	39 Broadway.
Lucania	July 13	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Georgia	July 13	Christiania	37 Broadway.
Maasdam	July 13	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
La Touraine	July 13	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
P. Willem II.	July 13	Hayti	32 Wall St.
Rialto	July 13	Antwerp	21-23 State St.
Hildebrand	July 13	Para	90 Gold St.
Furnessia	July 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Principia	July 13	Leith	37 Broadway.
Mohawk	July 13	London	4 Broadway.
Venezuela	July 13	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Hapsburg	July 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Richmond Hill	July 13	London	21-23 State St.
Imperial Prince	July 13	Montevideo	2-4 Stone St.
Lahn	July 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Tauric	July 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ardanmhor	July 17	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Antilla	July 17	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Colorado	July 17	Hull	21-23 State St.
Britannic	July 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	July 17	St'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	July 17	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	July 18	St'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Prussia	July 20	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Galileo	July 20	Bahia	Busk&Jevons.
Anchoria	July 20	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Thingvalla	July 20	Christiania	28 State St.
Etruria	July 20	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	July 20	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	July 20	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Sorrento	July 20	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
S. of Nebraska	July 20	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Peninsular	July 20	Lisbon	29 Broadway.
Mobile	July 20	London	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	July 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Maracaibo	July 23	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Spree	July 23	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	July 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Martello	July 24	Hull	21-23 State St.
New-York	July 24	St'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	July 24	La Guayra	135 Front St.
F. Bismarck	July 25	St'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Panama	July 25	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Powhatan	July 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
South Cambria	July 25	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
Phoenicia	July 27	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	July 27	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Sicilia	July 27	Christiania	37 Broadway.
Champagne	July 27	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Strathcarron	July 27	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Circassia	July 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	July 27	London	4 Broadway.
Ems	July 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	July 27	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, June 30.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Lebouefl, Havre June 22, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at

Monday
July 1-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

WILLIAM TO VISIT OSCAR

Germany's Emperor and Sweden's King to Meet in Stockholm.

WILL DISCUSS THE SWEDISH CRISIS

The Emperor, Later, Will Make a Two Week's Cruise in the Baltic—Commercial Prosperity of the New Canal.

BERLIN, June 30.—The health of the Empress is rapidly improving, and the Emperor will start from Kiel for Sweden in a few days. He has timed his journey so as to arrive in Stockholm July 4. He will spend some days there as the guest of King Oscar, and afterward pay a visit to Crown Prince Gustave at his château at Tuligarn. After leaving Tuligarn his Majesty will make a two weeks' cruise of the Baltic, for the most part in the vicinity of the Swedish islands of Oland and Gothland.

Emperor William's relations with King Oscar of Sweden, as the known adviser and supporter of the latter in his struggle with the Government of Norway, invests the meeting of the two monarchs with unwonted importance.

What the King's views are, and with what of them the Emperor is in full sympathy, the representative of The United Press has been privileged to learn from a high official personage, who is so closely and intimately associated with the King as to justify the statement that they are an absolutely faithful echo of the King's own words.

King Oscar, according to this informant, is of the opinion that he has done everything in his power to avert dissensions. He has suppressed his personal dislikes and his personal desires by inviting men to enter his council who personally have insulted him. He has forgiven everybody who has affronted him, in order to save the country, inviting even Jacob Sverdrup to act in concert with him, despite the fact that Sverdrup in 1883 was the prime agent of the movement through which Premier Felmer was dismissed, that movement, however, being chiefly directed against the King personally.

In the King's dealings with the Radicals recently he felt that they sought to add insult to insult, and he now thinks that only one way remains open, and that is for the Storthing to grant diplomatic and Consular budgets to repay Sweden's outlay. Then could come a temporary truce. If the King, through the obstinacy of the Radicals, should be unable to obtain the construction of a Ministry, he, relying upon his constitutional rights, will refuse to recognize any Ministry the Storthing may appoint, and himself seize the reins of Government and show the Norwegians that they have a King who is too patriotic to resent personal insults, but who is now determined to govern them for the welfare of the country, even if force must be employed.

If indulgence in effective force is resorted to, rather than surrender the union of Sweden and Norway, the King will fight to maintain it, even if he should stand alone. He is well aware, however, that Sweden is nearly unanimous in backing him up, and he believes that the time has come for him to act decisively. Having become tired of the prolonged complications, he has decided to show all parties that there must be an end put to the strife—if not peacefully, then through the force of arms. As this decision must be known to the Radical leaders, and it has not caused them to abate their attitude of defiance in the least, the gravest crisis is plainly at hand.

Diplomats in Berlin have exhaustively discussed the Swedish situation, and are asking themselves and one another whether Russia means to interfere, and what action the Kaiser will take in case she does.

The Russian Messenger gives the grounds upon which is based the absurd claim on the part of Russia that the North Sea Canal should be made neutral. These grounds set forth that Holstein was an ancient patrimony of the Czar's, and was ceded by the Empress Catherine to Denmark as the guardian of the straits and the commander of the Baltic. This being the case, when another power uses Holstein for an open sea route, Russia, it is claimed, has the right to question the exclusive control of the route by anybody. This historic and academic discussion would be ridiculed anywhere except in France.

It is reported that the Emperor did not inform the Bundesrath of its intention to name the canal after his grandfather, Emperor William I., and the plenipotentiaries of Bavaria and several other States are advised to use the old name instead of the one bestowed upon it by the Kaiser.

The regulations for navigation of the canal, which have just been issued, suggest a strong probability that numerous troubles await the commanders of vessels passing through. All vessels are required to have officially utilized pilots on board, and to keep bow and stern anchors in readiness to be cast off without the slightest delay. It is recommended that vessels be towed by tugs the whole distance, but if they are not they must travel slowly, and at no time exceed the prescribed rate of speed, which differs according to the condition of the various sections of the canal. The regulations also require that boats shall not project from the ship's sides, but must in all cases be swung inboard. Any other fixture or rigging projecting from the sides must be secured. Violations of these and other rules will greatly limit the use of the waterway, even if the tolls should be reduced.

Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, left Kiel to pass his holidays at his seat in Baden. Several other Ministers also are absent from the capital, and official as well as social Berlin is thinning out very fast. A great many Berliners are being attracted to the village of Selzach, in the Swiss canton of Solothurn, where a troupe of German-speaking peasants are performing a passion play similar to the one presented at Ober-Ammergau. The first representation was given on June 23, and the second one to-day, June 30. There will be nine performances during the months of July and August. The play is presented in an immense wooden structure, part of which is roofless.

It has a seating capacity of 1,200. The performance is given with a single scene, which is lighted with electric lamps. The orchestra, soloists, and chorus are invisible, as they are in the Baireuth Wagnerian Theatre, being placed in a hollow between the stage and the audience. The play opens with a chorus reciting how the world emerged from chaos, accompanied by an ingenious arrangement of scenic transparencies illustrating the days occupied in the creation.

These are followed by a series of tableaus, showing Adam and Eve in the garden, the sacrifice of Isaac by Abraham, and other Bible stories leading up to the Annunciation and incidents in the life of Christ, until the Golgotha Ascension. There are altogether fifty tableaus. Persons who have seen the play declare it to be most remarkable, in many respects, rivaling in interest the Ober-Ammargau production.

The American warships will remain in Kiel until after the Fourth of July, which they will celebrate appropriately. They will proceed homeward from Kiel July 6.

A cowboy called "Texas Jack," who has been exhibiting a Wild West show in the small German towns, abandoned his troupe at Gratz a few days ago, leaving the members of his company without money. They accordingly seized all of the horses and other animals, tents, &c., and sold them for their own benefit.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hamilton, recently married in America, are here on a honeymoon trip. Leaving here they will go to Russia. Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Dickson of New-York are also here, en route for St. Petersburg. J. B. Jackson, Secretary of the United States Embassy, will resume his duties here to-morrow after a two months' leave of absence. Mrs. Squire, wife of the second Secretary of the American Embassy, is lying very ill at her residence.

The long-pending scandal connected with Baron von Hammerstein's management of the Kreuz Zeitung has ended in his resignation from the paper. Dr. Kropatschok, a member of the Reichstag, has been appointed Director of the Kreuz Zeitung, to succeed him. Baron von Hammerstein has threatened to prosecute the Kleine Journal for libel, in consequence of its criticisms of his management of the Kreuz Zeitung, but he has not as yet ventured to begin proceedings.

The imperial Treasury authorities are about to begin legal proceedings against certain members of the Reichstag and members of the press for their flagrant misuse of the free passes to the canal fêtes with which they were furnished, under specific restrictions. Each member of the Reichstag had the privilege of taking with him one personal attendant, and each member of the press was permitted to have with him one assistant. Instead of complying with this regulation, many of them palmed off their personal friends as "personal attendants" and "assistants," and had them boarded and lodged at the expense of the Treasury.

It is alleged that Herr Zimmermann, a member of the Reichstag, and editor of the Deutsche Wacht, published in Dresden, brought with him as a "personal attendant" Louis Kohler, an enormously wealthy man, and the owner of the famous Schiller Restaurant in Dresden. Rector Ahlwardt, the notorious Jew baiter, is accused of having taken with him as his "assistant" the wealthy hotel keeper Bodek, who is the financial backer of Ahlwardt's paper, the Volksrecht. The Koelnische Volkszeitung denounces these acts as public scandals, the perpetrators of which, it declares, ought to be punished with the utmost severity permitted by law.

King Leopold of Belgium is at Wiesbaden, undergoing treatment for his eyes. King Christian of Denmark is expected to arrive in Wiesbaden shortly, and remain three weeks for treatment.

The police of Altona, in Holstein, arrested yesterday a saddler named Niczowsk, living in Uotersen, upon the charge of setting fire to houses. Niczowsk was one of the most active members of the volunteer fire brigade, and was always one of the first, if not the first, to reach the scene of the numerous fires which have recently occurred in his vicinity. It is alleged as the result of investigation that he set fire to twenty-five separate houses in Uotersen and its environs for the sole purpose of being first on the scene, and thereby obtaining salvage.

At the provincial trades exhibition at Posen on Saturday the feature of the day was a band contest, in which nine military bands took part. The music played was Weber's "Oberon" overture. The first prize was won by the band of the Sixth Posen Regiment.

The Berlin Handelsgesellschaft and the Vienna Landerbank have concluded a loan of 350,000,000 marks for Servia, which is secured by a monopoly of the customs duties upon tobacco, salt, petroleum, and the tax upon alcohol.

A direct line of cotton steamers between Trieste, Austria-Hungary, and New-Orleans will be started in September. The American cotton hitherto imported into Austria, via Bremen and Hamburg will be carried direct by the new line. Austria has agreed to grant a subvention to each steamer in the Gulf cotton trade of $17,500 a year.

The annual harvest in Hungary began on Saturday. It is reported that the crop of wheat and other cereals is below the average in quantity, and very bad in quality. Rye is especially bad, and the yield of corn is uncertain. The crop of beet root is the only yield that is good.

The dikes of the Rhine and Ems canal gave way yesterday, flooding the district of Lingen in Hanover and doing a great deal of damage to property.

ANDERFER'S LETTERS ALL "FAKES"

The Cuban News He Has Been Furnishing The Associated Press Absolutely Without Basis in Fact.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., June 30.—It has been positively shown that the letters sent out from here to The Associated Press papers, purporting to have been written in Cuba by "Major Hann," are false. It was stated by Anderfer, the man through whose hands they passed, and these who have been assisting him, that the originals of these letters were written in a Greek cipher, and that they would be shown any one desirous of seeing them.

Major Tench demanded one of the originals of J. O. Lafontisee, and, after the offer had been made, he could not refuse. The sample letter was given to the Rev. Mr. Hundley, who translated it. It was not written in cipher, and any one having a fair knowledge of Greek could read it. The letter begins, "Dear Frank," is dated "Philadelphia, Penn., May 1, 1895," and is signed "Major F. P. Hann."

A letter appeared May 7 in certain papers, dated "Puerto Principe," and signed by the same name. How Major Hann went from Philadelphia to Cuba and sent a letter back to Frank Anderfer here in five days is not understood. This same letter contains this: "It was with a great amount of surprise I learned you were in Cuba, and especially in the business you are in." The writer seemed to be of the opinion that Anderfer was in Cuba, further on contradicted himself, and referred to him as being in this part of the South.

Anderfer knew nothing about the translation of this letter. Mr. Hundley and several others went down and asked him to read it for them. He commenced with childlike simplicity, reading as follows:

Puerto Principe, Cuba, June 14, 1895.

I have just returned from a very successful raid.

Here he was advised to stop on account of his weak condition, and the party left.

The Daily Sun issued an extra edition yesterday, in which J. O. Lafontisee, who has assisted Anderfer to dispose of these letters, admits that they are false, but claims that he has been humbugged, as well as the public. The conduct of Anderfer, however, is still unexplained. A large majority think that he is shamming illness. One of the first physicians called says that he is positive of this. Considerable indignation is expressed against Anderfer for the manner in which he has deceived the public.

It is said that Anderfer's real name is Hann, and it is alleged that he is a fugitive from justice, and that he was the tramp who shot and killed an associate here last Christmas. It is stated that Anderfer was at one time employed in a grocery store in Philadelphia, and that he stole $350 from his employer and ran away.

Sheriff Tillis has telegraphed the Chief of Police of Philadelphia for information, but as yet has received no reply.

It is said that Anderfer's condition is critical. No one is permitted to see him.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST DR. LIEBERMANN

It Is Alleged that He Opened Eight of Alexander Kaiser's Private Letters.

Alexander Kaiser of 1,354 First Avenue, formerly the bookkeeper and assistant secretary of the Lebanon Hospital, at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Westchester Avenue, was a complainant at Harlem Police Court yesterday against Dr. Gustave Liebermann, the Superintendent of the hospital.

Dr. Liebermann was arrested on a warrant charging him with having opened eight of Mr. Kaiser's personal letters. Mr. Kaiser was employed at the hospital from Feb. 26 to June 10 of the present year. Early in June he brought charges against the Superintendent before the Board of Managers, alleging that Dr. Liebermann had appropriated funds of the hospital for several years. The board refused to consider the charges, and Kaiser was dismissed. He alleges that his personal letters have been opened since his dismissal.

Dr. Liebermann indignantly denies the charge. He says the arrest is an exhibition of spite. He was paroled in his counsel's custody until Tuesday, when there will be an examination.

Kaiser refused to tell a reporter any of the details of Dr. Liebermann's alleged frauds.

Banker Cortes Returns.

PATERSON, N. J., June 30.—Raffaelo Cortes, the Italian banker of this city, who left town some weeks ago, leaving accounts aggregating $25,000 unpaid, has returned. The money he owed was to his fellow-countrymen, who had deposits to that amount with him. He said to-day he went West to look after some road contracts in which he is interested. He says he will pay the depositors the amounts of their deposits, but will not be able to pay them the interest on their money. He says the individual losses of the depositors will be small. The Italians who have money on deposit are apparently satisfied, as they believed they would lose everything.

WHERE THE FIGHT BEGAN

A Monument to Gen. Buford on Gettysburg's Battleground.

NEW-YORKERS FIRED THE FIRST SHOT

The Eighth or the Ninth Cavalry Set the Ball in Motion—Dedicatory Exercises on Chambersburg Pike To-day.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., June 30.—New-York ought to be specially interested in the proceedings out on the Chambersburg Pike to-morrow—the thirty-second anniversary of the opening of the battle of Gettysburg—when the monument to the sagacious cavalryman, Gen. John Buford, is to be unveiled. Buford, like most Kentuckians who rose to distinction during the war of the rebellion, came from good fighting stock and of a family that supplied Generals to both armies, North and South.

But what is of more moment to New-York is the fact that 50 per cent. of his two brigades that distinguished themselves here belonged to Empire State organizations; that the credit for firing the first shot of the greatest battle of the war, of capturing the first prisoner, of shooting the first victim is claimed by and generally conceded to New-York State troops.

The first Union soldier killed, a cavalryman, is said to have been Cyrus W. James of Company G, Ninth New-York Cavalry, Col. William Sackett commanding. As to which regiment fired the first shot there is some little dispute. The honor rests between the Eighth and Ninth New-York Cavalry. The Eighth, under command of Lieut. Col. William L. Markell of Gamble's brigade, was stationed on the left of the Chambersburg Pike, while the Ninth, whose Colonel—Sackett—was brigade officer of the day, belonged to Gen. Thomas C. Devins's brigade and was disposed to the right of the pike in the direction of Oak Hill. The Gettysburg guides give the credit to the Eighth New-York. But the surviving officers of the Ninth all claim the honor for their command, and are ready with facts, names, and time in corroboration. No doubt, with so many survivors as are expected to be here to-morrow, the matter will be decisively settled for the benefit of history and posterity.

Not the least interesting of the proceedings will be the formal spiking of the gun belonged to Calef's Second United States Regular Battery that fired the opening shot. The section to which this gun belonged was placed on the Chambersburg Road, west of the seminary. It commanded a ridge seven hundred yards away. During the early hours of the combat Calef's battery suffered severely from the Confederate sharpshooters, and was eventually replaced by Hall's Second Maine Battery.

After the war Calef's battery was supplied with new rifles, and the now historical gun was lost sight of. So far as the general public was concerned, its whereabouts or existence was of no moment. But when Gen. Dan Sickles introduced and put through Congress the bill to create a National Gettysburg Commission, which had been a pet scheme of his for years, a new era dawned for Gettysburg. The Confederate lines were not only to be appropriately marked, as they should have been years ago, but along their front a magnificent macadamized road is now under process of construction. But the Commissioners went even further in their policy of preserving the characteristics of the lines of both armies. They had found in Secretary of War Lamont an earnest and energetic sympathizer in their efforts. Requisitions were made upon Gen. D. W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, for types of all the field artillery that were used by both armies on this field, an inspiration from Col. John P. Nicholson of the commission, who believed that greater interest would be imparted to the work if the visitor in the years to come, could see the spot not only where each individual battery stood, but the character of the gun that was attached to it and the projectile used by it during the battle. To that end an effort was made to resurrect the gun that opened the ball.

Under the record system of the Ordnance Department of the army the movement of every gun is kept from the day of its manufacture to its final disposition. But in this particular instance the record system failed to work, and it was only when the Chief of Ordnance himself took hold of the matter that the gun was finally discovered among scores of other abandoned cannon at the Presidio, San Francisco. A month ago it was brought East. To-morrow it will be put into the position it held at the opening of the battle and then will be formally spiked by the same officer, Major John H. Calef of the Second Artillery, who first sighted it on that memorable morning thirty-two years ago.

The dedication of this monument to Gen. Buford will revive interest in the cavalry arm of the service, that is only now, after all these years, obtaining credit for the superb work accomplished on this field. The battle of Brandy Station, fought only a month before, had exploded the fallacy that one Confederate cavalryman was worth three Federals mounted.

Buford, a graduate of West Point of the class of '48, that produced such Northern Generals as James C. Duane, John C. Tidball, and Richard I. Dodge, and such Confederates as William E. Jones, Thomas S. Rhett, and George H. Stewart, had been an old dragoon, and had seen twelve years of service on the plains, fighting Sioux and Utes, and in quelling the Kansas disturbance. The outbreak of the war found him an Assistant Inspector General, with the rank of Major. As a Brigadier General, commanding the cavalry brigade, he was wounded at Manassas, but was back in the saddle within a month; participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, succeeded Gen. Stoneman in Gen. McClellan's staff, and was put in command of the reserve cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac when Gen. Burnside reorganized it.

It was at Brandy Station, however, where his high character as a cavalry General was demonstrated. When the cavalry corps was reorganized by Gen. Pleasonton, in June, 1863, Buford was assigned to the command of the First Division, and Gen. D. M. Gregg to the Second. Military critics at home and abroad have given him the credit for selecting the battlefield of Gettysburg, of holding back for over four hours one-third of Gen. Lee's army—A. P. Hill's corps—with a Union force of less than 4,200 mounted men, but so well placed—in an arc from west to northeast of the town, covering five roads that enter Gettysburg—as to frustrate the efforts of the enemy to enter by any route without a battle. Of Buford's conduct in this arrangement the Comte de Paris said:

> This first inspiration of a cavalry officer and a true soldier decided in every respect the fate of the campaign.

Hancock declared that the most inspiriting spectacle he had seen during the war was Buford's solid cavalry columns standing serenely on the plateau south of the town when he arrived on the field, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the first day, when the Eleventh Corps was in full retreat and the First Corps was retiring from Seminary Ridge.

One of the saddest episodes of the war, as told by the late Gen. Abner Doubleday, was Buford's death. On the day he died, and only a few moments before the end came, his commission as Major General of Volunteers was brought to his bedside and handed to him. He received it, smiled, closed his eyes, and expired. Death was due to exposure brought on during his last campaign. He died in Washington, Dec. 16, 1863, aged thirty-seven years.

Buford's statue is the fourth raised to Generals who fought here. That to Gen. Reynolds stands in the cemetery, to Gen. Warren on Round Top, to Gen. Stannard on the summit of the Vermont Monument. Gen. Meade's statue will be dedicated next year.

The New-York Gettysburg Commission proposes to erect a statue to Gen. Slocum on Culp's Hill, near the site occupied by Stevens's Maine Battery, which Slocum himself placed in position. On the pedestal will be cut Slocum's vigorous setence at Meade's council of war on July 2: "Stay and fight it out."

Ex-Inspector McLaughlin's Sunday.

Ex-Inspector McLaughlin retired at midnight Saturday, and awoke after a good night's sleep at 8 A. M. yesterday.

City Chaplain Law conducted the usual Sunday services in the old prison from Tier No. 2, in which McLaughlin is confined. Mr. Law's text was, "Come, now, and let us reason together."

The ex-Inspector paid no attention to the services.

MRS. SHEPARD'S FORGIVENESS WON

D. H. Morris and His Bride Soon to Sail for Europe—Statement by a Friend of the Family.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennon Morris will soon sail for Europe. Since their romantic marriage they have been living quietly in Boston.

It was at first thought that Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, the mother of the bride, would not readily become reconciled to the marriage, but all has been amicably settled

Mrs. Dave Hennon Morris.

now, forgiveness having followed a few days after the wedding.

An intimate friend of the Shepard family explained the antipathy of Mrs. Shepard to Mr. Morris.

"It was not due in any way to the young man himself, except in that he is an owner

Dave Hennon Morris.

of race horses, and because of his father's prominence in the Louisana State Lottery," he said. "Mrs. Shepard, like her husband, has always been deeply interested in religious matters, and, while she never objected to Mr. Morris personally, yet she would never have given her consent to the match, because of his racing connections. Mrs. Shepard has not been in the best of health, and she has had a great deal to suffer. First came her husband's death, then the loss of her daughter, Marguerite. Then the elopement of the present Mrs. Morris she felt keenly."

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES ACCUSED

A Former Rabbi Alleges that a Woman Was Harshly Treated.

Herman Paul Faust, ex-rabbi, of 14 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, who is now connected with the City Presbyterian Hebrew-Christian Mission at 128 Forsyth Street, charges the United Hebrew Charities, whose offices are at 128 Second Avenue, with brutal treatment of a poor woman who applied to the society for help.

According to Mr. Faust, Mrs. Annie Gagirdorf, who lives in the tenement 343 East Sixty-fifth Street, called last Wednesday at the Hebrew Charities office and asked for medical assistance, and also for food for her four children. Her husband, Mr. Faust says, has not had work in several months, and the family is consequently in the deepest straits of poverty, and the children have not had enough food to eat in weeks.

The woman told her story to the representatives of the United Hebrew Charities, he continued, but they promptly refused to listen to her plea, and ordered her to immediately leave the office. She begged the officials to assist her, whereupon they ordered the clerks to forcibly eject her, Mr. Faust says. The employes seized her roughly, and tore her dress in several places, he continues. Mrs. Gagindorf screamed, the latter went on, and the Charities officials then summoned a policeman, who allowed her to go out peacefully, and gave her 5 cents to pay her car fare home.

DEATH OF A NOTED HANGMAN

Robert Strong of Washington, Who Executed Guiteau.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Robert Strong, familiarly known as "Colonel Bob" Strong, who executed Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, died in this city yesterday, of infirmities incident to old age, being close upon his eightieth year. He had been an officer of the District jail for nearly thirty years, and during that period executed eighteen criminals, the last one only a year ago.

He was born in Albany, N. Y., and in early life was a sailor. The knowledge he acquired at sea of ropes and knots led to his selection as the District hangman.

Before settling in Washington, he went out to California with the forty-niners, and assisted in the building of the old San Francisco Mint. He afterward took a hand in building the House wing of the Capitol.

Notwithstanding the grim nature of his professional duties, he was a jovial, kind-hearted man in private life, and sacrificed most of his own means to aid a brother in a protracted litigation of a claim of many thousands of dollars against the City Government for unpaid services as contractor. That claim was decided finally in his brother's favor, but two years after he had died.

Strong's death is a great loss to the jail officials, and it will be no easy matter to fill his place. Three executions are scheduled to take place in July.

THE DURRANT MURDER CASE

San Francisco Police Preparing for the Coming Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—The police are giving considerable time to the preparation of the Durrant murder case for trial. The intimation is given out that the detectives are holding a great deal of important evidence in the background, intending to overwhelm the defense with the unexpected at the trial.

The fact that at different times various bits of the reserve evidence have leaked out has alarmed the detectives, and, for the sake of preserving absolute secrecy in future, they are keeping the real strength of their case even from the District Attorney's office. On behalf of the defense, a great deal of quiet work is being done in the way of investigating the records of witnesses for the prosecution. It is understood that Durrant's attorneys have abandoned the notion of asking for a change of venue, and that they will consent to have their client tried by Judge Murphy.

District Attorney Barnes stated the other day that he was perfectly willing to try the case either in San Francisco or elsewhere.

The Rev. E. M. McGuffey Honored.

NEWTOWN, L. I., June 30.—Kenyon College, Ohio, has conferred the degree of M. A. on the Rev. Edward M. McGuffey, rector of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. Mr. McGuffey recently received the degree of A. B. from the same college.

A SERIES OF QUEER ASSAULTS

Two Men Stabbed Without Provocation and the Assailants Escaped—An Engineer Attacked.

There was a series of curious stabbing and assault cases on the east side yesterday morning, the assailant in each being unknown to his victim. In every case the police arrived too late to make any arrest, and they are now searching for the authors of the outrages, aided only by the meagre descriptions furnished by the men assaulted.

Dominic Walp, a bootblack who lives at 126 Thompson Street, was polishing a man's shoes in front of a store at 651 East Thirteenth Street at 11 o'clock, when a man walked out of the tenement house above the store, and, after looking at the bootblack a moment, took a knife, and, with an angry exclamation, jabbed viciously at Dominic's arm. Then he ran around the corner of the street at high speed.

The bootblack yelled "Murder!" and several policemen responded to his cry. They could find no trace of the assailant, and his victim was taken to the Union Market Police Station, where a surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital dressed the wounded arm.

The knife had cut the fleshy part of the forearm to the bone.

The assailant, so the bootblack said, was a man whose shoes he had polished several times, but with whom he had never exchanged a word.

A man named Murphy, who lives in the tenement behind the Italian's boot-cleaning stand, answers the description, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to find him.

Fred Kelly, clerk, of 47 Delancey Street, was found on the pavement in front of 119 Delancey Street half an hour after midnight, with two slight stab wounds, one in the left side of the head and the other just above the right hip. He said he was walking home when a man whose face he didn't see jostled against him. The man muttered an oath, and, taking a knife from his boot, stabbed him and escaped before a policeman could be called.

Kelly was taken to the Eldridge Street Station House, where his wounds were dressed. He repeated his story to the Sergeant, and a search for the assailant was vainly made through the precinct.

In the district covered by the police of the East Fifty-first Street station two similarly mysterious assault cases were reported. Shortly after midnight David Spillan of 221 East Fifty-eighth Street was sitting on the stoop of his house when a man whom he says he did not recognize walked up and called him an offensive name.

In the fight which followed Spillan was badly bruised. The stranger ran when a policeman was heard approaching, and succeeded in escaping.

A tall man walked up to William Garrigle, an engineer, who lives at 103 East Eighty-fourth Street, an hour afterward, and, remarking, "You're the man I've been looking for," struck him in the face and walked quickly away, before Garrigle could retaliate.

The matter was reported to the station house, and a policeman was detailed to investigate the two cases.

WERE AFTER A POLICE CAPTAIN.

Dr. Funk's Story of the Brooklyn Law Enforcement League's Action—Says a Detective Was Paid to Report Falsely.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., June 30.—At the meeting in the Auditorium at Prohibition Park this afternoon a request was made for an explanation of the reason for the arrest of two of the officers of the Brooklyn Law Enforcement League, and the attacks which are being made upon the organization by the press of that city. Dr. I. K. Funk, who is one of the Directors of the society, spoke in its defense.

The facts, Dr. Funk said, were that a meeting of the Directors of the society had been held some time ago at the residence of President Elliott, at which Mr. Brewster, a young lawyer, had been appointed to obtain evidence against one of the Police Captains of the city. The members of the society had been convinced that the law was being enforced in his precinct. They did not consider that it was the duty of the society to enforce the law, and they proposed to punish the officer for his failure to do his duty.

Mr. Brewster employed detectives and obtained evidence through them that there were thirty-nine disorderly houses in the precinct, and that no attempt was being made to enforce the excise laws. Through some mistake, the names of the disorderly houses reported were published, and it had been found that four of them reported by the detectives were not as represented. Dr. Funk believed that one of the detectives had been paid by those opposed to law and good order to make the untrue report. The result was the arrest of two of the officers of the society for libel.

Dr. Funk declared it to be a shame that the citizens of Brooklyn did not rally to the support of the men in the society, who were laboring to protect their homes and getting nothing for it. The laws were not being enforced in Brooklyn under Mayor Schieren, notwithstanding his was a reform administration. On last Sunday in New-York City there had been 2,000 saloon keepers arrested for violating the excise laws, and this was a greater number than had been arrested in Brooklyn during the eighteen months that the reform Mayor had been at the head of the City Government.

BISHOP POTTER PREACHES AT NEWPORT

A Large Congregation Greets Him—Sunday Arrivals.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 30.—Bishop Potter of New-York officiated at Trinity Church to-day in the absence of the rector. The church was filled. Cottagers of Jamestown and Narragansett Pier were well represented in the congregation.

Mrs. William F. Burden had an elaborate dinner party to-night in honor of the members of the British Embassy, who are spending the Summer here.

Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull of New-York arrived to-day for the Summer.

Other arrivals include Mrs. De Wolfe, Sidney Blumenthal, Eugene Blumenthal, J. W. Argenbright, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Seymour, F. E. Sutcliffe, and Miss Garrettson, New-York; Dr. A. Sydney Roberts, Philadelphia; W. P. Holliday, Memphis; Fred Pabst, Jr., and A. C. Morrison, Milwaukee; Mrs. H. H. Daniels, Franklin, Mass.

William S. Gray of New-York has rented Charles M. Bull's cottage, on Broadway.

Dr. Beverley Robinson, William Rhinelander Stewart, James P. Kernochan, and Richard T. Wilson, Jr., of New-York, and Dr. A. Sydney Roberts of Philadelphia registered at the Casino to-day.

Fernando Yznaga is a guest of William K. Vanderbilt on the steam yacht Valiant, and will cruise about with him most of the Summer.

Miss Brodhurst of New-York is Mrs. James P. Kernochan's guest.

J. H. Butler and Charles E. Strong of New-York are at the West Island Fishing Club.

Men Who Stole Chewing Gum.

Cohen, Yankauer & Co., 18 Wooster Street, dealers in chewing gum, have been missing large quantities of their goods for the last two months. Three of their employes—Thomas Sullivan, driver, 493 Canal Street; Edward Lobert, porter, 133 East Fourth Street, and August Tobert, also a porter, of the same address—were before Police Justice Simms, at the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, charged with stealing ten boxes of chewing gum, valued at $8.

The men admitted their guilt, and were held for trial. It is thought by the firm that they have lost about $500 through the dishonesty of their employes.

Ex-Master at Arms in Court.

Peter O'Donnell, formerly master at arms of the American Line steamer New-York, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Justice Voorhis remanded him for the action of the United States court on the charge of being a suspicious person.

O'Donnell reiterated that he was being persecuted by Chief Officer Rogers of the New-York. He said he had been put in irons for answering Rogers back, after Rogers taunted him. Chief Officer Rogers denied this.

O'Donnell will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields to-day.

THE MANY GATES OF HELL

A Sermon on the Subject by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage.

FOUR OF THE PRINCIPAL ENTRANCES

The Brooklyn Preacher Eloquently Describes Some of the Chief Agents for Ruining the Young.

CLEAR LAKE, Iowa, June 30.—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., preached here to-day, in the presence of an enormous congregation. Excursion trains had been advertised to run from all sections of the State, to enable people to hear the eloquent Brooklynite. This led to much criticism, Dr. Talmage being roundly denounced by strict Sabbatarians for permitting excursion trains to be run, he being the attraction.

"The Gates of Hell" was chosen by Dr. Talmage as the subject of his discourse, the text being Matthew, xvi., 18: "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

Dr. Talmage spoke as follows:

"Entranced, until we could endure no more of the splendor, we have often gazed at the shining gates, the gates of pearl, the gates of heaven. But we are for awhile to look in the opposite direction, and see swinging open and shut the gates of hell.

"I remember, when the Franco-German War was going on, that I stood one day in Paris looking at the gates of the Tuileries, and I was so absorbed in the sculpturing at the top of the gates—the masonry and the bronze—that I forgot myself, and, after awhile, looking down, I saw that there were officers of the law scrutinizing me, supposing, no doubt, I was a German, and looking at those gates for adverse purposes. But, my friends, we shall not stand looking at the outside of the gates of hell. In this sermon I shall tell you of both sides, and I shall tell you what those gates are made of. With the hammer of God's truth I shall pound on the brazen panels, and with the lantern of God's truth I shall flash a light upon the shining hinges.

The First Gate of Hell.

"Gate the first: Impure literature. Anthony Comstock seized twenty tons of bad books, plates, and letterpress, and, when our Prof. Cochran of the Polytechnic Institute poured the destructive acids on those plates they smoked in the righteous annihilation. And yet a great deal of the bad literature of the day is not gripped of the law. It is strewn in your parlors, it is in your libraries. Some of your children read it at night after they have retired, the gas burner swung as near as possible to their pillow. Much of this literature is under the title of scientific information. A book agent with one of these infernal books, glossed over with scientific nomenclature, went into a hotel and sold in one day 100 copies, and sold them all to women! It is appalling that men and women who can get through their family physician all the useful information they may need, and without and contamination, should wade chin deep through such accursed literature under the plea of getting useful knowledge, and that printing presses, hoping to be called decent, lend themselves to this infamy. Fathers and mothers, be not deceived by the title 'medical works.' Nine-tenths of those books come hot from the lost world, though they may have on them the names of the publishing houses of New-York, Chicago, and Philadelphia.

"Then there is all the novelette literature of the day flung over the land by the million. As there are good novels that are short, and so there may be a good novelette, but it is the exception. No one—mark this—no one systematically reads the average novelette of this day and keeps either integrity or virtue. The most of these novelettes are written by broken-down literary men for small compensation, on the principle that, having failed in literature, elevated and pure, they hope to succeed in the tainted and the nasty. Oh! this is a wide gate of hell. Every panel is made out of a bad book or newspaper. Every hinge is the interjoined type of a corrupt printing press. Every bolt or lock of that gate is made out of the plate of an unclean pictorial. In other words, there are a million men and women in the United States to-day reading themselves into hell!

"When, in one of our cities, a prosperous family fell into ruins through the misdeeds of one of its members, the amazed mother said to the officer of the law: 'Why, I never supposed there was anything wrong. I never thought there could be anything wrong.' Then she sat weeping in silence for some time, and said: 'Oh! I have got it now! I know, I know! I found in her bureau after she went away a bad book. That's what slew her.' These leprous booksellers have gathered up the catalogues of all the male and female seminaries in the United States, catalogues containing the names and residences of all the students, and circulars of death are sent to every one, without any exception. Can you imagine anything more deathful? There is not a young person, male or female, or an old person, who has not had offered to him or her a bad book or a bad picture. Scour your house to find out whether there are any of these adders coiled on your parlor centre table, or coiled under the toilet set on the dressing case. I adjure you before the sun goes down to explore your family libraries with an inexorable scrutiny. Remember that one bad book or bad picture may do the work for eternity. I want to arouse all your suspicions about novelettes. I want to put you on the watch against everything that may seem like surreptitious correspondence through the Post Office. I want you to understand that impure literature is one of the broadest, highest, mightiest gates of the lost.

The Dissolute Dance

"Gate the second: The dissolute dance. You shall not divert me to the general subject of dancing. Whatever you may think of the parlor dance or the methodic motion of the body to sounds of music in the family or the social circle, I am not now discussing that question. I want you to unite with me this hour in recognizing the fact that there is a dissolute dance. You know of what I speak. It is seen not only in the low haunts of death, but in elegant mansions. It is the first step to eternal ruin for a great multitude of both sexes. You know, my friends, what postures, and attitudes, and figures are suggested of the devil. They who glide into the dissolute dance glide over an inclined plane, and the dance is swifter and swifter, wilder and wilder, until, with the speed of lightning, they whirl off the edge of a decent life into a fiery future. This gate of hell swings across the Axminster of many a fine parlor, and across the ballroom of the Summer watering place. You have no right, my brother, my sister—you have no right to take an attitude to the sounds of music which would be unbecoming in the absence of music. No Chickering grand of city parlor or fiddle of mountain picnic can consecrate that which God hath cursed.

"Gate the third: Indiscreet apparel. The attire of woman for the last few years has been beautiful and graceful beyond anything I have known; but there are those who will always carry that which is right into the extraordinary and indiscreet. I charge Christian women, neither by style of dress nor adjustment of apparel, to become administrative of evil. Perhaps some else will dare to tell you, so I will tell you that there are multitudes of men who owe their eternal damnation to what has been at different times the boldness of womanly attire. Show me the fashion plates of any age between this and the time of Louis XVI. of France, and Henry VIII. of England, and I will tell you the type of morals or immorals of that age or that year. No exception to it. Modest apparel means a righteous people. Immodest apparel always means a contaminated and depraved society. You wonder that the City of Tyre was destroyed with such a terrible destruction. Have you ever seen the fashion plate of the City of Tyre? I will show it to you: 'Moreover, the Lord saith, because the daughters of Zion are haughty and walk with stretched-forth necks and wanton eyes, walking and mincing as they go, and making a tinkling with their feet, in that day the Lord will take away the bravery of their tinkling ornaments about their feet, and their cauls, and their round tires like the moon, the rings and nose jewels, the changeable suits of apparel, and the mantles, and the wimples, and the crisping pins.'

"That is the fashion plate of ancient Tyre. And do you wonder that the Lord God in His indignation blotted out the city, so that fishermen to-day spread their nets where that city once stood?

Intemperance a Gate.

Gate the fourth: Alcoholic beverage. Oh! the winecup is the patron of impurity. The officers of the law tell us that nearly all the men who go into the shambles of death go in intoxicated, the mental and

ties! Mother, do you think that means me?' 'Oh, yes, my darling,' said the mother. 'If mother is so glad to get you back, don't you think God is glad to get you back?'

"And there she lay, dying, and all their dreams and all their prayers were filled with the words, 'Wounded for our transgressions and bruised for our iniquities,' until, just before the moment of her departure, her face lighted up, showing the pardon of God had dropped upon her soul. And there she slept away on the bosom of a pardoning Jesus. So the Lord took back one whom the world rejected."

LAST SERMON FOR THE SUMMER.

Dr. Lyman Abbott Preaches About the Prodigal Son's Return.

For the last time this Summer the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott occupied the pulpit in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Dr. Abbott will sail for Europe Tuesday, and while he expects to return to the United States in six or eight weeks, he will not again preach in Plymouth Church until Sunday, Sept. 22.

Plymouth Church, however, will be kept open during the Summer months, the services being conducted by one of the assistant pastors.

"The Prodigal Son" was the subject of Dr. Abbott's discourse yesterday morning, selecting as his text Luke, xv., 22, 23, and 24: "But the father said to his servants, Bring forth quickly the best robe and put it on him; and put a ring on his hand and shoes on his feet, and bring the fatted calf, and kill it; and let us eat and be merry. For this my son was dead and is alive again; he was lost and is found. And they began to be merry."

"In this parable of the prodigal son," said Dr. Abbott, "which has been rightly called the crown of parables, Christ shows the skill of an artist.

"It is said that this prodigal son, when he came to himself and recognized his forlorn and destitute condition, said to himself, 'In my father's house there is bread, I have sinned against my father, but I will return unto him.' We may be very sure that he did not come to that conclusion as quickly as appears from the narrative. There were certainly doubts and difficulties interposing: Was his father living or dead? Did his father still love him? Had he exhausted his father's love? Could his father forgive him? Was it possible he could not take him back as a son? Could he take him back as a servant? Would not that be demoralizing to the household? And, then, could he ever forgive himself, and, if he were forgiven, could he be happy?

"These and like questions must have come in his mind, and he must either have answered them or put them aside before he finally started on his homeward journey. But when he reached home and his father came out and embraced him, and called for the robe, and the ring, and the shoes, and made him sit down at the table, all these doubts were ended. He no longer doubted that his father still loved him.

"This rainy Sunday morning, drawn here by the attraction of this communion table, we may safely assume that most of us are Christians in reality, most of us, I hope, in name and profession. It has seemed to me, my friends, that we talk too much with one another and too much in the pulpit, as though we were living in a far country. I come here on a Sunday morning when this church is full, and I am sure that there are a great many in this congregation living in a far country. They do not know God, and I must talk to them as though I were in the far country, to persuade them by the most convincing evidence that God still lives; that there is forgiveness, and that they can be happy in the Father's home, and that there is joy in the Father's service.

"But this morning I want to reverse this process. I want to talk to you as those who have left the far country and have come back to the Father. I want you to consider what you and I, as children of God, know, because we have come to the Father.

"In the first place, we know that God is. We know Him. I say it reverently, we know Him; not that we understand it, not that we can define Him, but we know Him and know that God is. Moses, while a boy, taught by his mother the traditional faith of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, must have believed that he knew God, because Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob had seen Him. But after Moses had been up on Mount Sinai and had talked with God, face to face, he did not need to go back to the teachings of his mother. He knew God because he had seen Him and had talked with Him. And so, you and I, children of God, know God. We do not discuss whether God is or not. We have known Him through the fellowship of individual communion.

"And so you and I as sons of God know His love. We have the right to know Him and His love. We do not deduce it from the gifts He has bestowed upon us, and certainly not from the value of the gifts. It does not require recurring Christmases to assure a child of its mother's love. Love recognizes love. It speaks sometimes by words, but love may be dumb. Love knows love, and because our Father loves us and we love Him, we know that He is love.

"Sometimes it seems to me almost like a profanation and an approach to blasphemy to argue with men in a far country that God loves. We are the children of God, and the child knows its parent's love, because love knows love.

"And so we know that we are forgiven. We may differ on the question of how, we may discuss about the possibility, but we have come home. We are not in a far country, wondering whether the Father will forgive us or not. We have come home and He has forgiven us. Our sins are forgiven, and we ourselves are sitting at the Father's side, pardoned, redeemed.

"In the English form of the Episcopal liturgy there comes in one part of the service a repetition over and over again, some such phrase as, 'O Lord! have mercy; O Christ! have mercy; O Father! have mercy.' Well, sometimes I can join in that, but more often I cannot. It seems to me as though the child sitting by the Father's side should not be calling to his Father, 'O Sire! have mercy.' He has had mercy. His sins are forgiven; they are gone. Did you ever notice the fact that while in what we call the Lord's Prayer, in which Christ offers up the petition of the human heart, the passage occurs, 'Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those that trespass against us,' but in the real Lord's Prayer to His disciples there is no cry for forgiveness. Christ does not bring them to the Father and ask for their forgiveness; they have already been forgiven.

"I will come Sunday after Sunday and day after day and will say, 'I have done the things I ought not to have done, and have left undone the things that I ought to have done.' That is true, but I will not cry to my Father as one that lives in a strange land and wonders whether He will forgive. Still I must bring back my sins for forgiveness. I want to think His thoughts, I want to see His vision, I want to be uplifted with His hope, I want to be His child, and know that He knows that He is my Father and that I have been received by Him. I will not go back to Him day after day as though I were still living in a far country.

"And then we know that all things work together for good to them who live for God. The tears are not all wiped away and the struggles are not all over, but because we know that God lives we know that the sorrows and the tears are themselves God's ministering servants; we no longer think of pain as penalty, and when grief comes into our home wonder why God has set the seal of His wrath upon us. We no longer shudder at the approach of death. When we were in the far country we regarded them as punishments. Then we said, 'What fools have we been to bring ourselves into evil!'

"But that is all past. We are living there no more and know the pains and the sorrows that come upon us belong to the Father's house, and He Himself takes all the pains, struggles, and sorrows, and bears them Himself. Yes, we know tears, but it makes a great difference whether the tears are shed under the Father's roof and by the Father's side, or in a far country.

"And so, too, we know that we can do something for Him. We know that we can render Him some real service. We have gained the inspiration of His faith in us, and our faith in Him gives us faith in ourselves. We know that He trusts us, and we are beginning to trust ourselves in consequence.

"Service inspired by fear, whether of the lash here or of hell hereafter, is a slave's service. Service inspired by love is a child's service. So living at home under our Father's roof some things we used to question we know. We know that He is, and seek no argument. We know that He is love, and will not put Him before us on a judgment seat and try Him and see what manner of God He is. We know He has forgiven our sins. We know that tears themselves are His angels, and all the service that goes from us is the service of a love too deep and strong to satisfy itself by singing. It must find deeds to express His praise.

"As we sit around the Lord's table, let us sit as those who rejoiceth in Him who is our Lord, our Saviour, our Father, the hope of the future. Yes, but yet more in the glory of the present.

PRAISE FOR OLIVER CROMWELL.

The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman's Sermon on the Protector's Career.

The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman preached yesterday at the Central Metropolitan meeting, held at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, on "Cromwell."

"I think," said Dr. Cadman, "that the civilized world was highly indignant when, the other day, the British Parliament, at the end of the nineteenth century, refused to apportion certain money to erect a statue to Oliver Cromwell, the mightiest Englishman who ever sat upon the throne of England, for he virtually sat upon the throne."

Dr. Cadman described the life of the Protectory and said that undoubtedly Cromwell's acts in Ireland were tyrannical and cruel. But, he continued, there was only one man to whom the English people turned in its despair after the execution of Charles I.

"This man," said he, "was Cromwell. Everything yielded to his vigor and ability. Anarchy came to an end, and, though his reign was a tyranny, it was the wisest and most magnanimous tyranny the world has ever seen since the days of Pericles. Religious liberty was granted to all, even to the Quaker and the Jew; his Admiral's flag swept from the highways of the deep the piracy which had so long infested them."

SAYS WE SHOULD ASSIST CUBANS.

The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson Preaches on the Duty of American Patriotism.

The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson, pastor of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church preached yesterday on "The Liberation of Cuba—the Duty of American Patriotism." He said:

"True patriotism is but Christianity applied in one's own country. But the religion of the Bible is not titular. There is a cosmopolitanism of blood, and should be of sentiment and feeling, making us alive to the wrongs and rights of the rest of the world.

"The country having the first appeal to our Christian cosmopolitanism is the country in the greatest need. Clutching at the garments of this great Republic and imploring us to save her, or at least not to help her enemy, is bleeding Cuba.

"We ought to help them. First, because they are pupils of our own liberty. We ourselves have taught the lesson for which the patriots bleed to-day. They are but vintage of our vineyard, seeds of our sowing. They but carry forward the work inaugurated by George Washington. The example of our liberty revolutionized France, all of South America and Mexico, and is destined to sweep every monarchy from the face of the earth.

"Cuba has grievances a thousandfold greater than all the oppressions of our ancestors. Following the examples of our forefathers, and stepping in the illustrious footprints of Washington in the pathway of human freedom, the star of American patriotism takes its way toward Cuban emancipation.

"A fellow-feeling should prompt us to help them. They aspire to religious and political freedom, which we have at the price of blood. Their own is being poured out in holy libation on the altar of their country. How much like our own 'Give me liberty or give me death!' is their own slogan, 'Liberty, equality, fraternity, justice, or death.'

"The Spaniards know from whom the Cubans learned the love of liberty, and they hate Americans and American institutions, and miss no opportunity to show this hatred and to damage the interests of our citizens.

"The Spanish Government has ever been treacherous in its dealings with us. The reciprocity treaty was supposed to remove the 8 duty on American cattle. There is a great trade in cattle from Galveston and other Gulf ports. The duty was removed, but the Spanish Government declared a ninety-day quarantine against American cattle, and it cost $10 to get cattle out of quarantine. This is a sample of Spanish rule.

"The petty exactions and fines for pretended violations of port regulations by American vessels have prevailed for a century, until Captains and ship owners have come to regard them as matters of course, to be set down to the profit and loss account. They do not know that they are too busy with their own investments to see that their wrongs are righted. And whatever the wrong, reparation never follows adjudication.

"I never before wanted to give up the ministry of the Gospel for a secular position, but I would like to represent this country in Cuba. If I did, as my soul liveth, something would happen ten hours after I landed more important to American interests than has occurred in ten years of representation of plantation owners and shopkeepers bent more upon making money than in upholding the dignity of their country.

"I appeal to President Cleveland to clean out the horde of money getters who represent us in Cuba. Don't wait for dignified red-tape correspondence. Do it by telegram.

"If it be not the duty of American patriotism to secure emancipation of these people of fellow-feeling upon our border, aspiring to our institutions; if not, then, what obligations are we under to a suffering world? No greater heroism or greater manhood has ever appeared in the annals of nations than that exhibited by the sons of this beautiful isle.

"Cuba, thou shalt yet be free. Thy lone star is destined for a moment to shine in the constellation of nations, and then to be transferred to the blue canopy of our own flag, a State in the galaxy of our Nation."

THE TRUE MEANING OF FREEDOM

The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder's Warning Against Infidels and Anarchists.

The Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, pastor of St. James's Lutheran Church, Seventy-third Street and Madison Avenue, preached on the subject of "Liberty" yesterday morning, taking for his text St. John, viii., 36, "If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."

"Perhaps there is no theme more fascinating to men," he said, "than that of freedom. The struggles of wars and the conflicts of all history revolve more about this than almost anything else. Columbus and Hood, Coal., Col., H. V. & Toledo..... 20⅜ 25¼ 16¾
Consolidated Gas Co..... 140 142½ 127
Delaware & Hudson..... 131½ 120 129¾
Del., Lack. & Western..... 164¾ 162½ ..
Den. & Rio Grande pf..... 46¾ 46¾ 25⅞
Detroit Gas..... 20¾ 20¼ ..
Dist. & C. F. all in. p'd.... 23¾ 19½ ..
*Duluth, S. S. & A..... 9 8¼ ..
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf..... 16⅜ 15½ ..
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y..101½ 101½ 99¾
Erie Tel. & Tel..... 58¼ 57¾ ..
Flint & Père Marquette... 14½ 14½ ..
General Electric..... 37⅜ 34⅝ 55⅞
Great Northern pf..... 134 134 102
Illinois Central..... 95¼ 95½ ..
Illinois Steel Company.... 78⅞ 74 ..
Ind., Ill. & Iowa..... 19½ 19¼ ..
Iowa Central..... 10⅜ 10 9¼
Iowa Central pf..... 33 33 32½
Laclede Gas..... 27 26¼ 16½
Lake Erie & Western..... 25 24 16½
Lake Erie & Western pf.. 87 84 68½
Lake Shore..... 151 149¾ 129
Long Island..... 87½ 87¼ ..
*Long Island Traction.... 13½ 11 13½
Louisville & Nashville.... 59¼ 57½ 44½
Louis., N. A. & Chic..... 9⅜ 7½ 7⅝
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf.... 26½ 25½ 22½
Manhattan Con..... 115 112 116
*Metropolitan Traction.... 103½ 100¾ ..
Michigan Central..... 103 102⅝ 96
Minneapolis & St. Louis.. 22⅝ 21 ..
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.. 87¼ 87 ..
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.. 49 47 ..
Minnesota Iron..... 67¾ 63½ ..
Missouri Pacific..... 82⅞ 80 26¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas. 19 17½ 12
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf. 37¾ 35 20
Mobile & Ohio..... 25 24½ ..
*National Lead Co..... 35½ 31½ 38⅜
*National Lead Co. pf.... 89½ 88 81
National Linseed Oil..... 30½ 29 20
New-Jersey Central..... 102 100 106½
New-York Central..... 102⅝ 100⅜ 97¾
N. Y. & N. E., all in. paid. 53 46 ..
New-York & New-Haven.. 213¾ 213¾ ..
N. Y., Chic. & St. L..... 17¼ 16½ ..
N. Y., L. E. & W..... 10⅝ 11⅝ 13
N. Y., Sus. & W..... 10⅝ 9¾ 14⅞
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf..... 29¾ 25⅛ 39⅞
Norfolk & Western..... 3½ 3½ ..
Norfolk & Western pf.... 13⅜ 13⅜ 20
North American..... 5¾ 5½ 2⅜
Northern Pacific..... 4½ 3¾ 2⅜
Northern Pacific pf..... 17¼ 15⅝ 14
Ontario & Western..... 18½ 17¾ 15
Pacific Mail..... 30 28½ 14⅜
Peoria & Eastern..... 5¾ 5½ ..
Peoria, Decatur & Evans. 5¾ 5¼ 3½
Phil. & Reading..... 19⅝ 16½ 16⅜
Pittsburg & Western pf.. 32¾ 31 ..
P., C., C. & St. L..... 19⅝ 19 10⅜
P., C., C. & St. L. pf..... 52¼ 51⅜ ..
Pullman Palace Car Co... 173½ 172 159½
Rio Grande Western..... 19¾ 18¾ ..
St. Louis Southwestern.... 7⅜ 7⅜ ..
St. Louis Southwestern pf. 17½ 16⅜ ..
St. Paul & Duluth..... 30 30 ..
St. Paul & Duluth pf..... 91¾ 91¾ ..
St. Paul & Omaha..... 40⅜ 39¼ 35¼
St. Paul & Omaha pf..... 117 115½ 103
St. Paul, M. & M..... 116 115½ ..
Silver bullion certificates.. 66⅞ 66¼ ..
Southern Pacific..... 24⅜ 24 18
Southern Railway..... 14½ 13⅜ ..
Southern Railway pf..... 41⅞ 39⅜ ..
Tennessee Coal & Iron.... 40⅜ 39¾ 19¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf.102 100 ..
Texas Pacific..... 13½ 12½ 8⅛
T., A. A. & N. M..... 2¼ 2 4
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C.... 6 6 ..
Union Pacific..... 12⅜ 12 10¼
United States Cordage.... 2 1⅝ 22½
United States Cordage pf. 4¼ 2½ 37¼
United States Cordage gtd. 8 6½ ..
United States Rubber.... 41¼ 37¼ 36
United States Rubber pf.. 93 93 90
*United States Leather.... 19⅝ 17½ 9⅝

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Advance in Stocks Checked by Liquidation in Industrials.

MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS

Treasury Gold Reserve and Bond Syndicate—Trunk Line Rates Restored—Coal Difficulties Likely to be Adjusted.

MONDAY—A. M.

Events of more than passing interest marked the week under review, and the progress toward business revival has been marked. In the first place, by the operations of the Belmont-Morgan bond syndicate the gold reserve in the National Treasury has been increased to $107,500,000, and the final success of the undertaking has become assured. The syndicate, however, has not been dissolved, but remains to stand between the Treasury and those who may contemplate assault upon its reserve. The action of the Kentucky Democratic Convention in favoring sound money as against free silver is also an event of no small significance, particularly as it comes from a section of the country which has been supposed hitherto to be impregnated with unsound currency ideas.

Of hardly less importance than the events mentioned was the resolution adopted by the trunk line Presidents to restore and maintain rates between Chicago and the seaboard. Similar resolves have been made before, but on this occasion all the circumstances surrounding the situation indicate that the compact will be faithfully observed. Should this prove to be the case, and there is no reason to doubt that it will be, the outlook for the securities not only of the roads directly concerned, but of those of smaller corporations in the same territory is most gratifying, for, although traffic is still below its normal volume, the growth of business is steady, and must in a short time be reflected in increased earnings. Then, again, the outlook for the coal trade is decidedly more cheerful in view of the harmonious action of the sales agents in restricting production and restoring prices. It is now generally believed that the Presidents of the coal companies will come together before the next meeting of the sales agents and formulate a plan whereby disastrous competition will be prevented. Thus with the trunk lines maintaining rates and the coal companies working in harmony the railway situation has certainly undergone vast improvement.

It is only necessary to compare conditions which prevailed last year at this season with those now existing to prove that the tide has turned toward prosperity. Then there were all the uncertainties connected with the silver agitation, business was depressed, gold was being exported in large volume, the National Treasury was weak, impending tariff changes were disturbing, labor troubles were of daily occurence, devastating floods were frequent, and, to add to it all, the crop prospects were distinctly bad. Now, on the other hand, the tide is moving the other way. The country is pledged to sound money, business is rapidly reviving, there are no exports of gold and not likely to be any, the Treasury is stronger than in several years, the tariff is settled for two years at least and probably longer, wages are being increased in all sections, there have been no floods of consequence, and the crop prospects are reasonably good.

The advance in the stock market has been checked by disastrous speculation in some of the prominent industrials, but railway issues have continued strong notwithstanding the disturbance. The conditions already referred to, however, should be sufficient assurance that the future of railway properties is brighter than at any other time in several years. Slight reactions may be looked for in prices, particularly on occasions like the past week, but that investors will be ultimately rewarded by higher prices is beyond discussion.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing June 30, 1894.
Adams Express.....	149⅞	149¾	..
American Cotton Oil.....	29	27	27⅞
American Cotton Oil pf....	75¼	74⅜	62⅜
*Am. Sugar Refining....	115¾	106½	101½
*Am. Sugar Refining pf...	99⅞	99	92¾
American Tobacco.....	115	107	88½
American Tobacco pf.....	115	113	104½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, 1st in. pfd.....	10⅜	9⅝	..
Atlantic & Pacific.....	1¾	1½	..
Baltimore & Ohio.....	64	62	69½
B. & O., S. W. pf, new....	10	10	..
*Bay State Gas.....	20	20	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts.	21	21	..
Canada Southern.....	55¾	54	49
Canadian Pacific.....	53¾	53⅜	63½
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	22¾	21¾	16⅜
Chicago Gas.....	73¼	60	78½
Chic. & Eastern Ill.....	54½	54½	..
Chic. & Northwestern....	100½	98⅝	104⅝
Chic. & Northwestern pf..	145	145	..
Chic., Bur. & Quincy....	80	75¾	76¾
C., C., C. & St. Louis....	46¾	45	37½
C., M. & St. Paul.....	69⅝	67¼	59⅝
C., M. & St. Paul pf.....	122	121	119
Chic., R. I. & Pacific.....	75½	70½	67
Col. C. & I., dev.....	10¼	9	7½
Col. Fuel & Iron.....	36	32½	..
Columbus & Hock. Coal..	14¼	7⅝	..
Col., H. V. & Toledo....	20⅜	25¼	16¾
Consolidated Gas Co.....	140	142½	127
Delaware & Hudson.....	131½	120	129¾
Del., Lack. & Western....	164¾	162½	..
Den. & Rio Grande pf....	46¾	46¾	25⅞
Detroit Gas.....	20¾	20¼	..
Dist. & C. F. all in. p'd....	23¾	19½	..
*Duluth, S. S. & A.....	9	8¼	..
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.....	16⅜	15½	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y..101½	101½	99¾	..
Erie Tel. & Tel.....	58¼	57¾	..
Flint & Père Marquette...	14½	14½	..
General Electric.....	37⅜	34⅝	55⅞
Great Northern pf.....	134	134	102
Illinois Central.....	95¼	95½	..
Illinois Steel Company....	78⅞	74	..
Ind., Ill. & Iowa.....	19½	19¼	..
Iowa Central.....	10⅜	10	9¼
Iowa Central pf.....	33	33	32½
Laclede Gas.....	27	26¼	16½
Lake Erie & Western.....	25	24	16½
Lake Erie & Western pf..	87	84	68½
Lake Shore.....	151	149¾	129
Long Island.....	87½	87¼	..
*Long Island Traction....	13½	11	13½
Louisville & Nashville....	59¼	57½	44½
Louis., N. A. & Chic.....	9⅜	7½	7⅝
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf....	26½	25½	22½
Manhattan Con.....	115	112	116
*Metropolitan Traction....	103½	100¾	..
Michigan Central.....	103	102⅝	96
Minneapolis & St. Louis..	22⅝	21	..
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf..	87¼	87	..
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf..	49	47	..
Minnesota Iron.....	67¾	63½	..
Missouri Pacific.....	82⅞	80	26¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	19	17½	12
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf.	37¾	35	20
Mobile & Ohio.....	25	24½	..
*National Lead Co.....	35½	31½	38⅜
*National Lead Co. pf....	89½	88	81
National Linseed Oil.....	30½	29	20
New-Jersey Central.....	102	100	106½
New-York Central.....	102⅝	100⅜	97¾
N. Y. & N. E., all in. paid.	53	46	..
New-York & New-Haven..	213¾	213¾	..
N. Y., Chic. & St. L.....	17¼	16½	..
N. Y., L. E. & W.....	10⅝	11⅝	13
N. Y., Sus. & W.....	10⅝	9¾	14⅞
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.....	29¾	25⅛	39⅞
Norfolk & Western.....	3½	3½	..
Norfolk & Western pf....	13⅜	13⅜	20
North American.....	5¾	5½	2⅜
Northern Pacific.....	4½	3¾	2⅜
Northern Pacific pf.....	17¼	15⅝	14
Ontario & Western.....	18½	17¾	15
Pacific Mail.....	30	28½	14⅜
Peoria & Eastern.....	5¾	5½	..
Peoria, Decatur & Evans.	5¾	5¼	3½
Phil. & Reading.....	19⅝	16½	16⅜
Pittsburg & Western pf..	32¾	31	..
P., C., C. & St. L.....	19⅝	19	10⅜
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	52¼	51⅜	..
Pullman Palace Car Co...	173½	172	159½
Rio Grande Western.....	19¾	18¾	..
St. Louis Southwestern....	7⅜	7⅜	..
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17½	16⅜	..
St. Paul & Duluth.....	30	30	..
St. Paul & Duluth pf.....	91¾	91¾	..
St. Paul & Omaha.....	40⅜	39¼	35¼
St. Paul & Omaha pf.....	117	115½	103
St. Paul, M. & M.....	116	115½	..
Silver bullion certificates..	66⅞	66¼	..
Southern Pacific.....	24⅜	24	18
Southern Railway.....	14½	13⅜	..
Southern Railway pf.....	41⅞	39⅜	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron....	40⅜	39¾	19¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf.102		100	..
Texas Pacific.....	13½	12½	8⅛
T., A. A. & N. M.....	2¼	2	4
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C....	6	6	..
Union Pacific.....	12⅜	12	10¼
United States Cordage....	2	1⅝	22½
United States Cordage pf.	4¼	2½	37¼
United States Cordage gtd.	8	6½	..
United States Rubber....	41¼	37¼	36
United States Rubber pf..	93	93	90
*United States Leather....	19⅝	17½	9⅝

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $2,518,325. The banks now hold $34,225,925 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $516,300, a decrease in specie of $613,900, a decrease in legal tenders of $2,689,100, a decrease in deposits of $4,022,700, and an increase in circulation of $35,500.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	June 29, '95.	June 22, '95.	June 30, '94.
Loans.....	$513,422,300	$512,906,900	$470,044,100
Specie.....	65,231,400	65,875,300	92,486,400
Legal tenders.....	111,003,600	114,283,700	125,651,400
Net deposits	570,429,300	574,459,000	573,337,800
Circulation.	13,159,000	13,194,500	9,688,000

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	June 29, '95.	June 22, '95.	June 30, '94.
Specie.....	$65,231,400	$65,875,300	$92,486,400
Legal t'd's.	111,003,600	114,283,700	125,651,400
Total reserve..	$176,835,000	$180,159,000	$218,137,800
Reserve req'd ag't deposits..	142,609,075	143,614,750	143,334,450
Excess reserve above legal req'ements.	$34,225,925	$36,544,250	$74,803,350

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895.....	$34,225,925	1890.....	$18,411,600
1894.....	74,803,350	1889.....	7,592,225
1893.....	1,251,725	1888.....	26,817,225
1892.....	18,086,600	1887.....	3,651,075
1891.....	15,465,075	1886.....	11,021,450

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was slightly more active, preparatory to the July settlements. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent., but the average was about 1¼ per cent.

Time money was in moderate demand only, and chiefly for renewals. Rates were 1½@2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2½@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was not freely offered, but the demand continued good. Rates were 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 2¾@3¼ per cent. for four months' commission-house names, and prime four months' single names, 3½@3½ per cent. for prime six months', and 4@4½ per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England lost £149,366 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 62.97, became 61.65. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 1,825,000f in gold and 2,150,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull. Commercial bills were scarce, and the demand was met by the syndicate. The posted rates for sterling were $4.89½ for 60-day bills and $4.90½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.88⅜@$4.89 for 60-day bills, and $4.89½@$4.89¾ for demand, $4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.87½@$4.88 for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long, and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 96, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—70@75c premium. Boston—15c discount. St. Louis—90c premium. Cincinnati—25c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 discount. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium, up to $5,000; 1 1-10 per cent. premium for larger sums.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾@67c on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53⅜c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 7-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,188,372, and the exports for the same period $33,075,461. The net exports, therefore, have been $11,657,089. The net exports to date in 1894 were $55,230,828; in 1893, $63,327,622, and in 1892, $33,437,059.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Detroit Gas.....1
L. E. & Western pf.....1
Metropolitan Traction.....1⅛
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.....1⅜
New-York & New-England.....1
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.....2
Northern Pacific pf.....1⅛
Philadelphia & Reading.....1
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....1⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.....3⅞

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil.....1⅛
American Sugar Refining.....7⅛
American Tobacco.....2⅜
American Tobacco pf.....2⅛
Bay State Gas.....1¾
Chicago Gas.....12⅝
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.....1½
Colorado & Hocking Coal.....1½
Consolidated Gas.....2½
Illinois Central.....1
Laclede Gas.....1
Long Island Traction.....1¾
L. N. A. & Chicago.....1⅜
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.....2½
Mobile & Ohio.....1
National Lead.....1¾
National Linseed Oil.....¼
Pacific Mail.....1½
Pullman Car Co.....1¼
Southern Railway pf.....1
United States Cordage, gtd.....1⅜
United States Leather.....1⅝
United States Rubber.....2¼
United States Rubber pf.....2⅜
Western Union.....1

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Atchison & Pacific 4s.....1½
Austin & Northwestern 1st.....1¾
Brooklyn City 1st.....1
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s.....1
Del., Lack. & Western 7s.....1⅜
Des. M. & Ft. D. 1st.....2
General Electric deb. 5s.....1
Kansas City & Pacific 1st.....1¼
Kansas & Texas 2d.....2½
Kansas & Texas 5s.....1½
Kansas & Texas ext. 5s.....1
Lehigh & W. B. con. as.....1½
Morris & Essex 7s gtd.....1
Oregon S. L. & O. N. con. cfs.....2
Peo. Gas of Chi. 1st.....1
Peo. & East 1st.....1
Peo. & East. inc.....1
St. Paul, M. & M. cn. 6s.....1
Sav. & West. 1st, L. r.....4
So. Pac. of Ariz. 1st.....1½
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st.....2⅝
Southern Railway 5s.....1
Union Pac. col. trust notes.....1
Va. Mid. gen. 5s.....1
Western N. Y. & Penn 1st.....1
Chicago Gas, L. & C. 1st.....6¼
Col. Mid. 1st.....2½
Col. Mid. con.....1⅞
Erie 2d cn. cfs.....1⅜
Fulton El. 1st.....1½
Kan. Pac. con.....1¼
Mid. of N. J. 1st.....1½
N. Y., Sus. & Western ref. 5s.....1½
N. Y., Sus. & Western term.....3
Northern Pac. 1st, c.....1¼
Oregon Imp. con.....1¼
Reading 2d pf. in.....1
Reading 3d pf. in.....1
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn.....1
Va. Mid. gen.....1

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

While the bond market last week for high-grade securities was strong, there was little activity, dealings being restricted on account of the absence of any amount of securities for sale. Prices were extremely firm, many bids being advanced over the highest previous quotations for the year. On the other hand, with two or three exceptions, the speculative bond market has been depressed and weak, with smaller transactions. This may be partly accounted for by the partial holiday in London, little business being done there during Epsom week. Missouri, Kansas and Texas issues and Savannah and Western firsts, however, were strong and active, the former on the rumor that the entire interest on the second mortgage bonds would be paid in August. This is the last income period; thereafter the bonds will become a fixed charge at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the property.

The activity in traction securities has been restricted, but prices have remained firm. The continued attention being paid to street railway securities was exemplified this week by the listing upon the New-York Stock Exchange of a large number of traction securities. Bonds of the St. Paul street and Minneapolis street roads have been listed, in addition to the bonds recently issued by the Metropolitan Traction Company upon the Columbus and Ninth Avenue and Lexington and Pavonia Ferry lines. The latter two issues were extremely active, in both cases selling at about 110¼@110¾.

Municipal bonds remain extremely high—out of the reach of nearly all private investors. Many issues of the larger cities now sell on almost as low a basis as United States bonds.

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
June 27, 1895.....	£37,998,465	.....
June 28, 1894.....	30,313,796	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
June 27, 1895.....	82,115,038	£50,350,766
June 28, 1894.....	71,484,843	51,144,332
BANK OF GERMANY.		
June 27, 1895.....	38,091,500	15,558,500
June 28, 1894.....	35,151,000	11,717,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
June 27, 1895.....	19,938,000	13,479,000
June 28, 1894.....	19,440,000	16,384,000
SPAIN.		
June 27, 1895.....	8,004,000	12,459,000
June 28, 1894.....	7,918,000	9,032,000
NETHERLANDS.		
June 27, 1895.....	4,295,000	7,084,000
June 28, 1894.....	4,519,000	7,054,000
BELGIUM.		
June 27, 1895.....	2,801,333	1,460,667
June 28, 1894.....	2,982,667	1,491,333
Total last week.....	£193,243,336	£100,322,933
Corresponding week in 1894.....	171,809,306	96,822,675
Week ending June 20.	192,798,316	100,285,738
Corres

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
30 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Reorganization
OF THE
Central Railroad & Banking Co. OF GEORGIA.

A plan of purchase of the railroads and properties of the **Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia** and the other lines embraced in its system, has been prepared, and **The Mercantile Trust Company of New-York** has been, by proper agreements and request, appointed agent and depository under such plan.

The following interests have already lodged their written approval of the plan and have requested the said Trust Company to proceed to call for deposits thereunder and take all such steps as may be necessary and proper to fully effectuate and execute the reorganization, namely:

A majority of the capital stock of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

The Committee of the holders of certificates of indebtedness of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

The underwriter of the proposed First Mortgage Bonds of the new company, to be used in taking up the present tripartite bonds.

The Committee representing the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Mobile & Girard Railroad Company.

DEPOSITS UNDER THIS PLAN ARE INVITED FROM THE FOLLOWING PARTIES IN INTEREST:

(1.) The holders of the capital stock of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

(2.) The holders of certificates of indebtedness of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

(3.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company.

(4.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Savannah and Western Railroad Company.

(5.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad Company.

(6.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Macon and Northern Railroad Company.

(7.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Columbus and Rome Railroad Company.

(8.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Savannah and Atlantic Railroad Company.

NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT will be issued by the undersigned in exchange for securities so deposited.

THE RIGHT TO MAKE SUCH DEPOSITS IS HEREBY LIMITED TO THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF JULY, 1895.

Printed copies of such plan and any further information in connection with the reorganization which may be desired by the security holders will be furnished at the office of the undersigned, 120 Broadway, or by **Messrs. Samuel Thomas** and **Thomas F. Ryan,** at their office, in the Mutual Life Building, No. 32 Liberty St., New-York City.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Depository.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Mortgage Investors

can secure choice mortgages and absolute safety of principal and interest by purchasing the guaranteed mortgages of this company. A large number always on hand for immediate sale, saving investors loss of interest by delay.

BOND and MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,190,292.

DIRECTORS:

George G. Williams, Alexander E. Orr, Jacob H. Schiff, John W. Sterling, Charles R. Henderson, Charles S. Brown, Frederick Potter, E. Randolph Robinson, Ellis H. Roberts, WILLIAM B. ISHAM, President, William M. Ingraham, John J. Tucker, William Lummis, James D. Lynch, Hedges Branch, Julien T. Davies, Felix Campbell, Wesley C. Bush, Williams, MARTIN JOOST, Vice President. CLARENCE H. KELSEY, 2d Vice President.

FRANK BAILEY, Secretary. MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department No. 5003.

THE RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

By order of the District Court of Arapahoe County, Colorado, I am authorized to pay on the 1st day of July, 1895, to the bondholders of the Rio Grande Southern Railroad Company, who have assented to the Bondholders' Agreement filed in the court, and have complied with its terms, interest for the six months ending June 30th, 1895, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, upon surrender of the coupons covering interest for said period.

The said coupons, being No. 10 for $15.00 each due July 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date by Maitland, Phelps & Co., New-York.

E. T. JEFFERY, Receiver.

The Rio Grande Southern Railroad Co.

COIN RE-MINTED
THE PITH OF IT.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 111 Bonds of $100 each, 20 Bonds of $500 each, and 379 Bonds of $1,000 each, of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 15th day of August next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

111 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

31	498	796	1162	1451	1793
74	510	836	1192	1459	1796
103	519	848	1199	1474	1803
119	523	856	1216	1520	1816
134	549	869	1298	1524	1845
154	577	888	1299	1530	1852
155	581	895	1312	1532	1854
234	631	908	1333	1545	1864
244	634	915	1360	1549	1896
263	650	929	1368	1551	1936
276	655	956	1383	1559	1939
323	681	964	1415	1561	1955
332	692	982	1420	1577	2014
345	718	983	1421	1636	2038
351	736	1008	1433	1639	2083
357	737	1023	1442	1700	2100
435	771	1052	1444	1772	2115
436	778	1083	1446	1782	2136
491	787	1126			

20 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

26	127	201	252	274	320
56	165	213	255	282	380
57	170	231	268	299	387
74	191				

379 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

26	1378	2209	3369	4693	6322
79	1384	2210	3374	4786	6374
151	1393	2268	3375	4804	6394
210	1415	2269	3404	4834	6419
213	1453	2285	3426	4851	6423
215	1472	2287	3430	4853	6426
240	1504	2297	3452	4854	6447
266	1506	2299	3490	4860	6452
267	1508	2342	3497	4884	6457
276	1510	2350	3522	4897	6492
283	1515	2377	3535	4935	6519
309	1517	2390	3589	4945	6570
370	1526	2406	3598	4957	6585
382	1527	2416	3621	4962	6620
386	1538	2435	3644	5003	6678
398	1607	2465	3649	5017	6689
399	1610	2494	3681	5021	6699
426	1612	2513	3702	5022	6709
462	1623	2561	3704	5024	6719
463	1641	2562	3714	5036	6730
468	1656	2574	3720	5062	6787
475	1680	2575	3799	5072	6795
478	1685	2576	3813	5110	6801
507	1697	2608	3827	5157	6850
541	1702	2612	3856	5184	6873
545	1711	2634	3877	5191	6888
555	1720	2638	3906	5216	6911
572	1742	2647	4018	5241	6917
676	1745	2650	4021	5254	6939
695	1752	2665	4060	5265	6949
701	1754	2677	4066	5343	6971
710	1780	2687	4128	5364	6979
718	1789	2705	4133	5413	7009
731	1791	2712	4146	5416	7016
747	1802	2718	4155	5445	7070
789	1808	2766	4156	5490	7110
822	1815	2801	4172	5558	7113
852	1856	2862	4174	5637	7134
855	1867	2906	4198	5638	7163
856	1891	2934	4203	5689	7179
861	1896	2943	4215	5709	7185
871	1898	2963	4207	5765	7198
936	1904	2975	4501	5796	7216
938	1909	2991	4310	5806	7226
940	1933	2993	4315	5808	7235
952	1940	3018	4318	5895	7256
954	1957	3019	4430	5906	7280
1023	1971	3022	4433	5977	7347
1024	1979	3050	4438	5985	7353
1034	2003	3072	4446	6005	7365
1123	2010	3078	4488	6072	7386
1174	2018	3114	4492	6079	7404
1179	2057	3117	4504	6082	7408
1184	2066	3133	4506	6088	7422
1202	2070	3152	4563	6094	7444
1225	2073	3206	4574	6096	7448
1233	2087	3211	4582	6111	7484
1237	2088	3216	4592	6123	7490
1303	2116	3286	4603	6156	7492
1321	2124	3288	4615	6159	7502
1330	2132	3299	4666	6165	7503
1335	2160	3337	4688	6209	7547
1342	2184	3362	4690	6213	7548
1364					

New-York, May 27, 1895. Drawing No. 17.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, J. A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
FIRST MTGE. 5% BONDS
OF THE
CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED gives notice that in pursuance of an order entered in the United States Circuit Court, Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, on June 26th, 1895, he was authorized and directed to take up and pay the coupon which matured January 1, 1895, upon the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland & Canton Railroad Company. The holders of the aforesaid coupons are therefore notified that they will be paid the amount thereof upon presentation of the coupons at the offices of the INTERNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, in the City of Boston, or of the

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,

in the City of NEW-YORK, on or after the 29th day of June, 1895.

Under said order said coupons when taken up are to be entitled to the protection of the lien of the First Mortgage as against all other lienors, creditors, or claimants of or against the Cleveland & Canton and Cleveland, Canton & Southern Railroad Companies or their properties, and all other persons and companies whomsoever, except the holders of bonds and future coupons secured by said First Mortgage.

J. W. WARDWELL,
Receiver, Cleveland, Canton & Southern Railroad Company.

CLEVELAND & CANTON
RAILROAD COMPANY

1ST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS.

Holders of the certificates of the Mercantile Trust Company, representing the above bonds, will receive the amount of the coupons due January, 1895, on presenting their certificates to the Trust Company on or after July 1st, 1895.

AUSTIN CORBIN, CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr., H. L. THORNELL, } Bondholders' Committee.

Consumers' Gas of Jersey City.

Central R. R. of Georgia Tripartite 7s.

Michigan Peninsular Car Co.'s Securities.

BOUGHT BY

TOBEY & KIRK,

NO. 8 BROAD ST.

MONEY TO LOAN,

on Bond and Mortgage on unencumbered New-York City Real Estate. Property must be worth at least twice the amount of loan.

The Bowery Savings Bank,

128-130 BOWERY.

CLERKS, salesmen, bookkeepers who are reliable and respectable, holding permanent positions, can make short loans; easy terms; strictly confidential. MERCANTILE TRADING CO., 621 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 55 Bonds of $100 each, 11 Bonds of $500 each, and 189 Bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine St., New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before **1ST DAY OF JULY NEXT,** AS FROM THAT DATE INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE THEREON:

55 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
20	120	508	743	860	1179	1342	1423	1795	1898
29	160	530	772	893	1204	1373	1483	1818	1922
39	181	593	779	916	1256	1374	1493	1834	1943
66	365	621	813	1100	1263	1400	1522	1846	1986
100	417	659	821	1138	1339	1406	1540	1887	2023
112	450	671	854	1150					

11 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

2	22	68	86	97	104	120	179	267	313
10									

189 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

44	840	1434	1988	2570	3437	4092	4872	5724	6735
122	862	1492	2019	2673	3480	4100	4922	5791	6790
142	907	1552	2020	2682	3541	4125	5078	5968	6793
159	942	1565	2072	2702	3645	4161	5106	5978	6834
169	962	1621	2146	2804	3647	4256	5137	5980	6860
257	966	1633	2150	2876	3675	4280	5158	6030	6864
288	974	1673	2181	2887	3684	4282	5212	6231	6898
325	987	1694	2235	2905	3708	4324	5214	6267	6982
326	991	1722	2244	2917	3744	4342	5227	6301	7075
377	1009	1783	2262	2936	3776	4371	5234	6345	7143
397	1006	1811	2293	2956	3903	4414	5291	6385	7160
429	1161	1829	2340	2978	3912	4557	5367	6422	7239
455	1190	1880	2343	3005	3939	4565	5387	6427	7269
465	1193	1885	2344	3067	3941	4658	5389	6587	7316
610	1204	1886	2351	3209	3956	4665	5418	6641	7328
636	1222	1919	2497	3341	3964	4709	5479	6653	7428
658	1230	1930	2502	3350	3965	4768	5535	6695	7483
775	1332	1936	2504	3353	3970	4770	5605	6720	7571
817	1409	1974	2512	3433	3989	4775	5642	6724	

JOHN S. KENNEDY, J. A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.
New-York, April 9, 1895.

DRAWING NO. 16.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company,

27 & 29 PINE STREET, NEW-YORK.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

The company will exchange bonds of the above issue—either "called" or uncalled—for its Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds, dollar for dollar.

On bonds so exchanged the company will pay a premium of 5 per centum in cash and adjust interest to the date of exchange, or, in case of "called" bonds, to maturity of their call.

Holders of First Mortgage Bonds desiring to avail of this privilege should present their bonds at this office in amounts of $1,000 or multiples thereof.

The Consolidated Mortgage matures July 1st, 1933, and is limited to $50,000,000 bonds, which can be issued only against prior lien bonds or on new mileage at specified rates. Interest payable January 1 and July 1.

The company reserves the right to withdraw this privilege at any time.

SAMUEL HILL, President.

City of Ansonia, Ct.,
4% GOLD BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED.
$150,000 Funding, Due May, 1915

City of Portland, Ore.,
5% GOLD BONDS.
$200,000 Water, Due July 1, 1923
$200,000 Bridge, Due April 1, 1925

Prices and particulars on application.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
53 State Street, Boston.

CUSHMAN, FISHER & CO.,
50 State Street, Boston.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

WHEREAS, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d day September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

NOW, THEREFORE, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1. First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,290,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest, payable on the 1st days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned Trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By
S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.

MOORFIELD STOREY,
Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building,
Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, June 27, 1895.

The American Loan & Trust Company,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Financial.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Sinking Fund
Six Per Cent.
Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in accordance with Articles eleven and twelve of the General First Mortgage of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, dated January 1, 1881, to the Central Trust Company of New-York, trustee, that First Mortgage Sinking Fund six per cent. gold coupon bonds of said railroad company, numbered as follows, have been designated by lot this day for redemption, and will be redeemed upon presentation at the office of this company, at par, with ten per cent. added to the principal at the next payment of semi-annual interest on said bonds, July 1st, 1895, viz:

578	6236	11285	18035	32983	46427
664	6319	11297	18147	33339	46517
788	6362	11431	18171	33545	46543
921	6382	11573	18207	34059	47058
936	6395	11588	18328	34105	47336
954	6494	11623	18340	34753	47893
1105	6508	11936	18382	34845	47874
1342	6523	12005	18538	34912	47930
1479	6586	12139	18565	35021	47943
1606	6600	12307	18919	35549	48103
1745	6658	12759	18958	35936	48237
1765	6682	12768	19013	36109	48263
1883	6753	12950	19033	36119	48332
1889	6852	13101	19053	36205	48886
2002	7212	15161	19078	36432	49017
2158	7459	13182	19136	36980	49048
2511	7503	13831	19219	37242	49206
2530	7632	13905	19500	37257	49496
2709	7681	13992	19681	37349	49554
2791	7723	14115	20298	37521	49590
2935	7810	14671	20406	37681	49932
3063	8003	14713	20421	37684	49717
3338	8026	14851	21042	38378	49790
3489	8100	14871	21670	38861	50002
3581	8152	14957	21805	38891	50131
3654	8163	15023	21956	38955	50206
3674	8164	15047	22007	38957	50572
3717	8303	15213	22615	39081	50867
3756	8323	15354	23971	39178	50917
3871	8380	15391	29143	39287	51109
3981	8003	15534	29346	39444	51128
4229	8094	15590	29375	39892	51411
4352	8085	15597	29421	40015	51413
4419	8689	15900	29532	41236	51636
4509	8701	15904	29697	41240	51947
4529	9222	15964	29917	41295	51747
4556	9233	16072	29712	41796	51750
4595	9418	16000	30027	41962	51813
4840	9483	16119	30073	42081	51893
5027	9644	16141	30251	42520	52173
5098	9666	16373	30673	42716	52444
5216	9809	16628	30777	43263	52462
5388	9825	16672	30796	43698	52525
5435	10355	16826	30836	44344	53017
5464	10515	16856	31676	44346	53037
5498	10691	17104	31779	44350	53087
5793	10834	17364	31859	44708	53140
5958	11027	17384	32567	44724	53283
5999	11039	17562	32636	45564	53354
6128	11061	17781	32706	45575	
6167	11160	17930	32943	45585	
6204	11265	18015	32962	45823	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due July 1, 1895, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.
New-York, May 15th, 1895.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the three hundred and nine bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Co. of New-York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,
LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until July 10, the above Bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,030 EACH,

on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, June 7, 1895.

Dividends.

CASS REALTY CORPORATION,
No. 303 Fifth Avenue,
New-York.
NEW-YORK, June 28th, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of One and one-quarter Per Cent. on the Preferred, and One and One-half Per Cent. on the Common Stock, payable on and after July 1st, proximo.

CHARLES W. CASS, President.
JOHN TULLY, Secretary.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD CO.

The coupons of the 6 per cent. Equipment Bonds of the Central Vermont R. R. Co., due July 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 Cedar St., New-York City.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 21, 1895.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent., out of the earnings of the last six months, has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 21, 1895.
DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after July 1, prox. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
New-York, June 22, 1895.
EIGHTY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from June 22 until July 1, inclusive.

NELSON G. VIRES, Cashier.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
59 Liberty St., New-York, June 18, 1895.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Trustees, payable July 1, 1895, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on June 21, 1895. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. July 1st, 1895.

LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, June 21, 1895.
SEVENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 5, to which date, from June 30, the transfer books will be closed. ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 18, 1895.

The Directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the company, payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 1 to July 15, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, June 18, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

SIXTIETH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 21st, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

MOBILE CITY BONDS.

The July coupons of Mobile City bonds (issue 1881) will be paid on and after July 1, 1895, in New-York by the Mercantile National Bank, 191 Broadway, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile.

Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee, &c.

NEW-YORK BELTING AND PACKING COMPANY, Limited, 15 Park Row, New-York, June 25, 1895.—Coupons due July 1, 1895, on the 6 per cent. Mortgage Debenture Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway. WM. T. BAIRD, Secretary.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 80 Broadway, New-York, June 27, 1895.

Coupons due July 1, 1895, of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Chase National Bank, 15 Nassau St., New-York.

J. A. HILTON, Assistant Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New-York, June 21, 1895.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1895, until which date the transfer books will be closed. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
New-York, June 25, 1895.

A dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1895.

D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, June 25th, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of Three Per cent., (3 per cent.) payable July 1st, 1895.

L. H. HOLLOWAY, Assistant Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1895, ON THE First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company will be paid at the banking house of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO., 59 Wall St., N. Y.

Dividends.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., 16, 18, 20, & 22 WILLIAM STREET, ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 1895:

Anderson Electric Street R'y Co.
Alabama Great Southern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
Albion Water Works Co.
Alton Water Works Co.
American Fire Engine Co.
Austin Water, Light, and Power Co.
Austin City Water Co., 1st Mtge.
Barrie Water Co.
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R'y Co. and R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4½ per cent.
Bath Water Co.
Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati R'y Co. Prior lein 6 per cent.
Brenham Water Co.
Brockport & Holley Water Co.
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co.
Chattanooga City Water Co. Cons. and Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.
Cincinnati, Newport & Covington R. R. Co.
Caro Water Works Co.
Centralia & Chester R. R. Co.
Charleston Water Works Co., W. Va.
Clyde Water Supply Co.
Cincinnati & Baltimore R'y Co.
City Water Co., East St. Louis.
Columbus & Cincinnati Midland R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4½ per cent.
Consolidated Street R'y Co. of Memphis.
Connellsville Water Co.
Cortland Water Works Co.
Cartersville, City of, Water Bonds.
Carolina Central R. R. Co.
Duluth & Manitoba R'y.
Evansville Brewing Association of Evansville, Ind.
Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago R. R. Co.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co.
Eastman's Freight Car Heater Co.
Faribault Water Works Co.
Gainesville Water Co.
Harlem Lighting Co.
Hudson River Water Power and Paper Co.
Huntington Water Co.
Iowa City Water Co.
Indiana Block Coal R. R. Co.
Ithaca Street Railway Co.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Kankakee Water Co.
Keokuk Water Co.
Kokomo Water Co.
Larchmont Yacht Club 2d Mtge.
La Crosse City, Wis.
Medina Water Works Co.
Meridian Water Works Co.
Mobile & Ohio Car Trust, E. F. N.
Mobile & Ohio Extension 1st Mtge.

ASBURY PARK AND OCEAN GROVE

Beginning of the Summer Religious Services at Both Places.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 30.—The Summer religious services were begun today at the Asbury Park Auditorium, and the several meetings were largely attended. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Rev. S. Edward Young of Newark, formerly of this place. His subject was "The Moral and Religious Mission of Asbury Park."

The National service, at 4 P. M., was addressed by John H. Littlefield. His subject was "Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln." Mr. Littlefield read law in the office of the martyr President.

The evening service was devoted to the members of the life-saving crews of the northern Jersey coast, and hundreds of the surfmen were present. The Rev. S. Edward Young was the principal speaker. His subject was "Th Voyage of Life."

Over in Ocean Grove the monster new Auditorium was opened for the Summer. The first sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. H. A. Butz of Carlisle, Penn., President of Drew Theological Seminary. The sermon at the evening service was preached by the Rev. Charles H. Yatman, the evangelist.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Savannah's New Theatre.—J. C. Shaw, who is to manage the new theatre in Savannah, Ga., next season, is now in this city booking attractions for the house. The Savannah News, in an editorial, informs Mr. Shaw that he must open the theatre with some first-class play. Usually the season in the South is opened with a negro minstrel show, but Savannah wants none of this. "The owners," says the News, "propose constructing a house that the people of the city will be proud of. If that is the case, the people ought not to be asked to go out to the opening of the place to witness a first-work performance."

—Going to the Adirondacks.—The Lyceum Theatre company, with Daniel Frohman, started for the Pacific coast yesterday, and now Frederick D. Bunce, the business manager of the theatre, is going to take his vacation. There is no harder-working man in the business than Mr. Bunce, and few, if any, who have more friends. Last Summer he went to the Adirondacks, and enjoyed his visit so much that he has decided to repeat it this year. Mr. Bunce will probably go away this week, and be in time to be at the theatre when Mr. Sothern puts in an appearance to begin rehearsals of "The Prisoner of Zenda," early in August.

—Left the Theatrical Business.—Thomas Maguire, who for many years has held the position of business manager and Treasurer of the Bijou and Fourteenth Street Theatres, under the management of J. Wesley Rosenquest, has severed his connection with the Fourteenth Street house, and is going to try to branch out in the advertising line. He associated himself with another theatrical man in the printing business, and says he is weary of the thankless slavery of box-office work.

—Sarah Bernhardt's Memoirs.—Speaking of her forthcoming memoirs, Sarah Bernhardt says: "I shall simply content myself with telling the story of my life, clearing up what is obscure, and setting right much that has been written and said about me, and which was not worth contradicting in detail, or which at the time I had no opportunity of refuting, and so it has become a tradition I have not at this moment the leisure to rectify."

—Marshall P. Wilder in London.—A letter just received from London says that Marshall P. Wilder is seen at all the notable productions of the theatres there. He has entertained many prominent houses. Mrs. Ronald's among others, and has been entertained by Sir Henry Irving and Charles Wyndham, and dined by Arthur Roberts of the Prince of Wales's Theatre. He is to visit Mme. Patti at Craig-y-Nos next Saturday.

—Mr. McNally's New Farce.—The new farce-comedy written by John J. McNally for Peter F. Dailey is called "The Night Clerk." Mr. Dailey's Boston engagement will begin at the Hollis Street Theatre Sept. 23, when "The Night Clerk" will have an elaborate production.

—George Thatcher in Vaudeville.—George Thatcher, one of the most famous of the old time minstrels, has joined the vaudeville forces, and is now playing over the Keith circuit. He will be at the Union Square Theatre next week.

STATE COURTS

NEW YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Class IV.—1—Thornell vs. Ryan. 2—People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank. 3—Byrne vs. Dunn. 4—Updike vs. Williken.

Class VI.—5—Saalfield vs. Saalfield.

Class VII.—6—National Silk Label Company vs. Hatch. 7—Tradesmens' National Bank vs. Young. 8—Lovell vs. Sittman.

Class VIII.—9—Davidson vs. Washburn. 10—Hungerford vs. Harris. 11—Fossette vs. Brown. 12—Sedgwick vs. Heller. 13—Sedgwick vs. Hume. 14—Matter of Brown. 15—Dawson vs. Young Woman's Christian Association. 16—Garrett vs. Constant. 17—Rosenfeld vs. Phillip. 18—Asch vs. Sharp. 19—Wasserman vs. Sharp. 20—Fox vs. Fredman. 21—Mitchell vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 22—Angelo vs. Kiernan. 23—Gilhooly vs. North American Rubber Company. 24—People, &c., vs. Women's Mutual Insurance and Accident Company. 25—Wilkenfeld vs. Benjamin. 26—Emmerich vs. Keyes. 27—Matter of Higgins. 28—People, &c., vs. Barbur. 29—Wells vs. Smith. 30—Rudd vs. Rudd. 31—Tracy vs. Tracy Iron Company. 32—Haines vs. Patterson. 33—Duffy O'Connor vs. Abraham. 34—Upton vs. Electric Construction and Supply Company. 35—Thomson vs. Goodwin. 36—Garfield vs. Levy. 37—Jay vs. Wolfe. 38—Bennett vs. Wittner. 39—Matter of Liberty Insurance Company. 40—Greene vs. Greene Company. 41—Bernheim vs. Levy. 42—Fosdick vs. Central Safe Deposit Company. 43—Smith vs. Crawford. 44—Matter of Lexington Avenue, from Ninety-seventh to One Hundred and Second Street. 45—Farmers' National Bank vs. Gardner. 46—Gies vs. Gies. 47—Heerdegen vs. Schuce. 48—People, &c., vs. National Benefit Society. 49—People, &c., vs. Citizens' Mutual Life Insurance Company. 50—Worthington vs. Thomson-Houston Electric Company. 51—Dugan vs. Brown. 52—Eckart vs. Osborn. 53—Robertson vs. Miller. 54—Inman vs. East River Silk Company. 55—Myers vs. American Investment Guaranty Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—(Additional)—General Term—Adjourned until Aug. 22.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Flou vs. Lennon. 2—Hofferberth vs. Myers. 3—Same vs. same.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Will meet to-day to hand down decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

1000—Fink vs. Fink. 1185—Samuels vs. Samuels. 932—Guillon vs. Guillon.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Estate of ——215—Samuel H. Greene. 216—Samuel H. Greene. 217—Edward A. Greene. 218—Belle Carroll. 219—James McNally. 220—Ann McCabe. —Margaret Lewis.

Will of John McKeever at 1 P. M.

Will of Frederick Lowy at 2:30 A. M.—Leopold H. Helwitz, William Forster, Julia M. Willing, Lucy De Voe, Bridget Reidy, Alfred Fogarty. At 2 P. M.—Leopold Boskowitz, William H. Schaffelfein.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the People.

1—Vincenzo Nino. 2—Louis Menke. 3—Nathan Connors, Charles Webber, Morris Connors, and Abraham Dunn. 4—Michael Considine. 5—Bernard Foglia. 6—Marie Barberi. 7—John Ryan. 8—Jesse M. Gregory.

Pleadings.—1—Stephen Bryan, John Ball, Andrew Carmody, and Lizzie Carney. 2—Harold Levy. 3—Charles Sclopp. 4—Lewis Levy. 5—Nathan Eller, Harry Hoesner, and Helman Fish. 6—Louis Burlingrahamer. 7—Philip Morris. 8—Edward O'Connor. 9—John Troemalin. 10—Nicholas Radey. 11—George C. Young. 12—Alfred B. Lopez. 13—Michael Butler. 14—William H. Pollock. 15—Tony Carmaldi. 16—Antonio Caton. 17—William Kane. 18—Thomas Donohue. 19—Thomas Watson. 20—Henry Oppenheimer. 21—Harry White and Charles F. Steichens. 22—Charles Leny. 23—John P. Becker. 24—George W. Zahn. 25—Herman H. Wolters. 26—Michael J. Callahan. 27—Josie Siebert. 28—Herman Landberger. 29—Louis Eord. 30—Thomas Donnelly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Max Ihlefeld for the People.

1—John Martin. (2) 2—Charles Wassell. 3—James Comisky. 4—David Kennedy and Frank McCann. 5—Charles England and William Jones. 6—Frederick Fraunes. 7—Charles E. Schultz and John F. O'Connor. 8—John Saunders. 9—Patrick J. Byrnes, Patrick Shea, and George Collins. 10—Joseph Murphy. 11—George Crowder. 12—William Carr. 13—Dominico Abboncante. 14—Alfonso Pagano. 15—Robert E. Bowen. 16—Lucian Debulto. 17—Lee Gee. 18—John Petter. 19—Ransom W. Botsford.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Matter of New-York Security and Trust Company—William G. Davies, Ridden vs. Wilson—John H. Rogan. Barber vs. Crogan; Barber vs. Crogan—George C. Holt. Levy vs. Bealman—Guy Richards. McKinless vs. McKinless—J. Warren Greene.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, J.—William H. Burke vs. Francis Burke, Jr.—Louis Steckler.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
Mortgage Loans Exclusively.
146 BROADWAY (cor. Liberty St.), NEW YORK.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

MASON, 6 TO 12 EAST 58TH ST.—Choice apartments to let; every room bright and sunny; elevators, steam heat, hall boys; rents moderate. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Referees' Notices.

HOFFMAN AVENUE.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—The HEBREW MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against JAMES J. BRAY and another, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 25th day of June, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate at Fordham, (late) Westchester County, State of New-York, being the southerly half of the lot distinguished on a map made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, and dated March 14th, 1851, and filed in the office of the (late Clerk) now Register of Westchester County, by the number 109, and is bounded and contains as follows: Southeastly by Hoffman Avenue, twenty-five feet; northeasterly by the southerly line of the north half of the said Lot 109, one hundred feet; northwesterly by Lot No. 116, twenty-five feet, and southwesterly by Lot No. 108, one hundred feet, be the said several dimensions more or less, together with such parts of said streets, avenues, and roads laid down on said map as are opposite and contiguous to and fronting on the premises hereby intended to be conveyed, and together with the right of way by, through, and over the said several roads, streets, and avenues laid down on the said map, in common with the other part owners of said premises and subject to the right of way of said other part owners in common by, through, and over the said several roads, streets, and avenues; it being intended to keep open the said streets and avenues as public roads for the common use of the said several owners of said premises and at their mutual expense.

Being the same premises conveyed to James J. Bray, one of the parties of the first part hereto, by George R. Crawford and Lucretia G., his wife, by deed bearing date March 29th, 1882, and recorded April 14th, 1882, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1047 of Conveyances, Page 409.—Dated New-York, June 26th, 1895.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

LAURENCE G. GOODHART, Plaintiff's Attorney, 62 William Street, New-York City.

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COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—MARGARET McCARTHY, by Robert Well, her guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against CHARLES McCARTHY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 11th day of June, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Twenty-sixth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-sixth Street distant three hundred and sixty feet westerly from the northerly corner of Tenth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street; and running thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-sixth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along the centre line of the block, and parallel with Twenty-sixth Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Tenth Avenue, ninety-eight feet and nine inches, to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed by William B. Dubois and Regina, his wife, to Daniel McCarthy, by deed bearing date the 5th day of July, 1886, and recorded on the 6th day of July, 1887, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 2076, Conveyances, Page 28.—Dated New-York, 11th June, 1895.

B. W. B. BROWN, Referee.

DANIEL F. MARTIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, E. J. McGUIRE, Guardian ad litem for Infant Defendant.

EDWARD P. LYON, MAAS & GOLDBERG, Defendants' Attorneys. je13-2aw8wTh&M&jy5

WEST FIFTY-FIRST STREET.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiff, against FRANCES LEWIS, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twentieth day of June, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, shall sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of July, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Fifty-first Street distant two hundred and sixty-two feet and six inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Fifty-first Street; running thence southwardly parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line and parallel with Fifty-first Street eighteen feet nine inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches to the southerly line of Fifty-first Street; and thence westwardly along the southerly line of Fifty-first Street eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning; being now known by the street number 440 West Fifty-first Street.—Dated New-York, June 21, 1895. EDWARD T. DONNELLY, Referee.

MILLER & BRIGGS, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

je24-2aw3wM&F&jy16

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—MINNA KNOCH, against ERNESTINE BERNHEIM and others.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of June, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of July, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by J. Montgomery Strong of the firm of Strong & Ireland, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninety-third Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet east of the easterly side of Second Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches, (100.10;) thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches (100.10) to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning; together with all the right of the said Ernestine Bernheim in and to the use of the easterly wall of the building adjoining said premises on the westerly side.—Dated New-York, June 15, 1895.

EDWARD GROSSE, Referee.

CHARLES GOLDZIER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 99 Nassau Street, New-York.

je17-2aw3wM&F&jy9

SOUTH STREET.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—JULIUS W. KRUGER, plaintiff, against EMMA MEYER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of June, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, shall sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of July, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, all the right, title, and interest which the defendant Emma Meyer had on the 16th day of April, 1894, in and to the premises mentioned and described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land beginning at the northwesterly corner of South and Jefferson Streets, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of South Street thirty-seven feet and two inches; thence northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with Jefferson Street and through the centre of a party wall sixty-four feet and four inches; thence easterly parallel, or nearly so, with South Street, thirty-seven feet and two inches, to the westerly side of Jefferson Street; and thence southerly along said westerly side of Jefferson Street sixty-four feet and three inches, to the point or place of beginning, and known and designated as Number 270 South Street, New-York City.—Dated New-York, June 24th, 1895. EDWARD H. HAWKE, Jr., Referee.

BERNARD J. ISECKE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New-York City.

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AUCTION SALE OF REALTY.

The only sale of real estate at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway will be in foreclosure by B. L. Kennelly, Charles L. Guy, referee. The property is at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, 40.5 by 55 by irregular, the corner being a four-story and the adjoining one a five-story dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,840.

Country Real Estate For Sale.

A HANDSOME LITTLE FARM OF 4 4 ACRES, near Kensico Station, Westchester County, N. Y., for sale at a bargain. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d St., N. Y. City.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MARY FERGUSON, plaintiff, vs. JOHN S. KENNEDY and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, as sole acting executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Mary Stuart, deceased; James M. Wilson, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Mary Wilson, deceased; Christiana F. Wallace, Walter Ferguson, Jennie Ferguson, Walter Ferguson, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of John Ferguson, deceased; Maria Ferguson, James Donald Ferguson, E. Milly Ferguson, Pallo D. Ferguson, Margaret Ferguson, Mary D. Dunlap, Jeannie D. Bodine, Anne Donaldson, Abram Wilson, as committee of the person and estate of said Anne Donaldson; Anne D. Tuttle and William G. Tuttle, her husband; William G. Donaldson, Margaret Isabel Donaldson, Robert Stuart Donaldson, James Thaddeus Donaldson, Ethel Alexander Donaldson, Dorothy Donaldson, Douglas Donaldson, Arthur McClellan Donaldson, and Ella Whipple Donaldson, his wife; Benjamin Franklin Donaldson, if living, and Mary, his wife, if any such wife there be, the name being unknown to plaintiff; the devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, next of kin, legal representatives, assigns, and any heirs at law of Benjamin Franklin Donaldson, if he be dead, the premises described in the complaint in this action, the names of such persons being unknown to the plaintiff; John Donaldson, if living, and Jane, his wife, if any such wife there be, the name "Jane" being fictitious, her Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; the devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, next of kin, legal representatives, assigns, and any heirs at law of John Donaldson, if he be dead, the premises described in the complaint in this action, the names of such persons being unknown to the plaintiff; Mary Augusta Kingsbury, John Pratt, if living, and Susan, his wife, if any such wife there be, the name "Susan" being fictitious, her Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; the devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, next of kin, legal representatives, assigns, and any heirs at law of Mary Augusta Kingsbury, John Pratt, if he be dead, the premises described in the complaint in this action, the names of such persons being unknown to the plaintiff; Maria Eaton, Gardner Landon, Junior, and Clara E. Landon, his wife; Zebulon Phillips, and Harriet B. Dewey; the devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, next of kin, legal representatives, assigns, and any heirs at law of Maria Eaton, Gardner Landon, Junior, Clara E. Landon, Zebulon Phillips, and Harriet B. Dewey, if they or any of them be dead, the names of such persons being unknown to the plaintiff; Paul Fuller, Edward Kelly, Eugene Kelly, Junior, Thomas H. Kelly, and Daniel F. Sullivan, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Eugene Kelly, deceased; William H. Fuller and Edward Kelly, as surviving partners of the firm of Eugene Kelly and Company; The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York; Edward H. Harvey, George Burgoyne, G. Burgoyne, Walter McCarthy, Charles Derleth, Viola J. M. Karam, Ella T. Gouverneur, Fanny Richardson and Joseph B. Richardson, her husband; Mary S. Bird and William H. Birdsall, her husband; Harriet Birdsall and Louis H. Birdsall, her husband; Philena A. Cooper, individually and as administratrix, with the will annexed, of the goods, chattels, and credits of Sarah Jane Richardson, deceased; Lincoln Richardson Cooper, Frederick Cooper, Harriet B. Dewey, Joseph H. Cooper, John McDonald, William B. Richardson, Eva Richardson, Henry F. Sauvan, defendants. The trial of this action desired in the County of New-York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 20th, 1895.

McCALL and ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendants S. S. Seaman, Gardner Landon, Junior, and Clara E. Landon, his wife; Zebulon Phillips, and Harriet B. Dewey:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable George L. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the twenty-third day of May, 1895, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of this court and of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City, County, and State of New-York.—Dated New-York, May 23d, 1895.

McCALL and ARNOLD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Legal Notices.

LIBERTY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, to all persons in anywise interested in the LIBERTY INSURANCE COMPANY, that the undersigned, the receiver of the said company, will render a full and accurate account of all his proceedings on oath, to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof to be held at Chambers at the County Court House in the City of New-York on the 8th day of July, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

And a motion will then and there be made that the said account be referred to a referee to examine and report thereon.—Dated New-York, June 15th, 1895.

GEORGE A. MORRISON, Receiver, 46 Cedar Street, New-York City.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 6 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Panama and South Pacific ports, via Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters for Colon must be directed "per Advance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 12 AM) for Central America, except Costa Rica, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para";) at 2 PM for La Plata Countries, per steamship Bellona; at 3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Stillwater, from New-Orleans; at 9 PM Jamaica, per steamship Barnstable, from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Hispania, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Rhynland, via Antwerp; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Adriatic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Adriatic";) at 1 PM for Cuba, via Havana, per steamship Orizaba; at 1 PM for North Brazil, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, per steamship Cearense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Cearense";) at 9 AM for Port Antonio, per steamship Brookline, from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, (letters must be at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Hiram, from Mobile; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Colombia, from Mobile.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for the Bahama Islands and Santiago, Cuba, per Santiago; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Morgan, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Coleridge, (letters must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 10 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Central America, except Costa Rica, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para";) at 2 PM for La Plata Countries, per steamship Bellona; at *